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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

'Peace'—It's a Good Word To Intervene or Not To— Unofficial Trade Sanctions

Dictators—Above the fireworks, the cheers, the military pageantry and verbal pyrotechnics, which mark the five-day visit of Benito Mussolini with Adolf Hitler, there flickers a promising light. Faced with what amounts to a direct challenge—for war or peace—the dictators emerge from their cloistered conversations and respond: "Peace." This word sounded by both the Reichsführer and the Duce spreads from loud speakers in waves of reassurance over the hundreds of thousands of Germans gathered in Berlin to hear the German gutturals and the limpid Italian vowels falling from the lips of Europe's most influential totalitarian leaders. It issues from numberless radios throughout Europe and is picked up by shortwave sets around the world! "Peace."

• **Behind that word** lie many reservations, many implications, many questionings. The world asks "What kind of peace—a peace which favors some political concept, or a peace which embraces a universal need?" But keen observers of the European situation, disillusioned, trained to skepticism, nevertheless respond to the magic of that one word and look with greater confidence toward a possible stabilization of European affairs. They are particularly hopeful since, while the present exchange of pleasantries stimulates an unprecedented display of Italo-German friendship it marks no new concrete arrangements.

• **Both leaders** violently denounce bolshevism and pledge their efforts to oppose it, but they make it plain that European peace is the present goal of their endeavors. While certain angles of diplomacy discourage a too optimistic attitude toward the Italo-German concept of peace, the fact that both dictators emphasize that one sentiment, is encouraging to peace seekers everywhere.

• **Everyone** wants peace. It's in the terms of peace that differences arise. How often men toss away the prize that comes in a displeasing wrapper.

Intervention — Democratic nations, experienced in the ways of peace, are inclined to doubt whether the ideal can produce its phenomena so long as military intervention is practiced in Spain. So the British cabinet, with Mussolini's May Field speech ringing in its ears, bend heads over the draft of a note to Italy proposing the withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain. This Franco-British proposal carries no ultimatum but points out that inevitably continuation of intervention, on the one hand, will lead to withdrawal of non-intervention on the other. Result? The Spanish conflict might easily spread into an alignment of democratic versus dictatorial forces.

• **Britain and France** join Geneva in support of the idea of non-intervention, but they are not averse to creating the impression that they are willing to set it aside if the dictatorships insist on championing Spanish rebels. This attitude indicates a further stiffening on the part of democracies. They seem to say: "Very well, if you want peace, we will co-operate toward that end; but you will have to keep your hands in sight and refrain from signaling across the table."

War on civilians—Tokyo bristles with defiance against Geneva's condemnation of aërial attacks on civilians. It accuses the League of acting on one-sided information, declaring that it has given warning of impending attacks, and that the western nations subscribe to the idea that any object of strategic value is legitimate prey. Meanwhile the Navy denies that Japanese submarines anywhere have attacked Chinese small boats. But such protestations lose weight as steamers arriving at Hong Kong report seeing junks sinking, burning, abandoned, and eye witnesses in Nanking, Canton and other centers continue to testify to civilian casualties.

• **Tokyo militants** may not understand that, since theirs was the armed offensive, theirs must be the ethical defensive. One thing, however, they do understand; namely, that foreign reaction is already leading to a distaste for Japanese goods abroad—in effect, an unofficial economic sanction. With an adverse trade balance and the promise of Chinese opposition foretelling a long campaign, Japan is not in the best position to follow the aggressive route. Already high ranking Japanese have agreed to practice "honorable shabbiness" to reduce Japan's textile imports and this is but one indication of the economic stringency called down on the innocent heads of non-militant Japanese populace by the militant party—which but recently usurped control of the government after popular election had gone against army dictatorship.

• **Perhaps** when popular resentment over the world's failure to understand subsides, the Japanese people may realize that they, even as China, have been victimized by military mesmerism.

In the Boston Section:

AAA milk purchase plan scored by local dealers

Republican tactics fail as Connery wins in Lynn

Eight arrested as Hartford truck strike continues

New Hampshire works out flood program sans Government aid

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Experts Agree On Italy's Place In Naval Patrol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 29—Complete agreement was reached today by French, British, and Italian naval experts who have been conferring here since Monday on a plan permitting Italy to share in policing the Mediterranean.

The accord will not take effect until it has been ratified by the three Governments concerned. It is understood to give Italy full satisfaction from the viewpoint of prestige, although the areas allotted to the three navies are believed to be of unequal size.

Details of the plan have not been disclosed but basis of the experts' "technical arrangements" is known to be distribution of sectors to be policed in such a way that in so far as possible each power will protect those lines of communication in the mediterranean which most closely concern it.

This is believed to mean that Italy will have the patrolling of sea routes in the Tyrhennian and Adriatic Seas, and also of certain routes leading from Italian ports to Libya and through Suez to Ethiopia. France will police most of the western Mediterranean, and in particular the lines from Marseilles to Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco. Britain will have the job of protecting her "Highway of Empire" leading from Gibraltar to Suez and Cyprus via Malta.

The accord concluded today was anticipated but is regarded as a significant sign that the Berlin meeting of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini has not altered Italy's more conciliatory attitude toward the Mediterranean problem.

If the plan is finally approved in Rome, then it is held here that prospects will be considerably brighter for further negotiations on the harder problem of obtaining withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain.

Husband Ignores That New Dress? It's a Compliment

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—When your husband doesn't notice that new dress you have on he's not unobserving, he's paying you a compliment.

So said Lucien Lelong, French designer, in a lecture before the School for Fashion Careers last night.

"A woman is well-dressed when you cannot remember anything she was wearing, even to the color of her dress or the style of her hat," he said.

M. Lelong denied a statement attributed to him that Hollywood had replaced Paris as the world's fashion center.

"Adrian and I talked that over and concluded there could be no possible rivalry," he said.

To women seeking fashion careers in Paris M. Lelong advised:

"Get off the train and go direct to the Louvre for inspiration."

New Deal Court Plan Attacked by Townsend

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old age pension leader, told 10,000 of his adherents yesterday that New Deal political leaders organized opposition to his plan after he expressed disapproval of President Roosevelt's court reorganization scheme.

"I'm against any gang of men who propose to override the United States Constitution," Dr. Townsend said.

The pension leader criticized the Administration's relief program, saying:

"This nefarious program of enforced poverty is going to be wiped out in this country."

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Aid to Berlin In Tokyo Pact Seen From Italy

Duce as Partner in 'Anti-Marx' Stand Held Likely

Result of Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 29—The possibility that Italy may join with Germany and Japan in their "anti-Communist" pact emerges here as the nearest approach to a concrete change of policy as the result of Premier Mussolini's visit to Berlin.

Italy's dictator has ended his five-day visit in the same atmosphere of enthusiasm and cheering in which he met the Führer on Saturday. The precise political consequences of the visit are difficult to outline because none but the dictators themselves know what matters were privately discussed between them.

However, adherence of Italy to the Berlin-Tokyo "anti-Marxist" agreement of November, 1936, appears logical in view of the Duce's strong condemnation of bolshevism in his May Field speech last night.

Change in Emphasis

While this would involve a change in emphasis, and an activity on Italy's part not visible in current policies, it would involve no fundamental re-orientation, as it is recalled that an anti-communist provision was included in the Italo-German non-intervention agreement of 1936.

Whether the problems of Spain, Austria and Central Europe were discussed has not been disclosed. But something which is fundamental to all these problems and which may be a deciding factor in determining the future attitude of Germany and Italy toward all of them is the impression that Signor Mussolini made on Herr Hitler and Herr Hitler on Signor Mussolini.

That the impression has on Signor Mussolini's side been deep and vivid was indicated in his speech last night when he declared that "the fact that I have come to Germany doesn't mean I shall be travelling elsewhere tomorrow." In fact the Duce's visit from beginning to end is interpreted here as a triumph for the Third Reich.

Long Postponed Triumph

His very coming was in itself a long postponed triumph, as was the fact that Germany is the first foreign country he has officially visited since signing of the Locarno pact. Then while here he has been supplied with evidences of Germany's new strength. He has seen at maneuvers the size and significance of the new armed forces which have been built up. He has visited the Krupps munition works at Essen where he has had evidences of the German capacity for armament building. Finally both at Munich and particularly at last night's monsterrally here, he has witnessed the National Socialists' unlimited control over the German people.

The Third Reich is undoubtedly satisfied with the results of the visit. At last the unfavorable impression left by meeting at Venice of the two totalitarian leaders in 1934 has been wiped out, it is declared. Then Italy more or less dictated to Germany; but today Germany is rearmed and ruled by an iron system stronger even than that in Fascist Italy. Then Herr Hitler was still strug-

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Out of a Job? They Want to Know

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Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce | John D. Biggers, Unemployment Census Head | Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

Jobs Census May Look Into Ability Of WPA Workers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Unemployment census officials said today their November search for facts on the jobless situation may include an inquiry into the ability of WPA workers to hold down regular jobs.

Associates of Administrator John B. Biggers disclosed they were giving some consideration to a separate circularization of all work relief beneficiaries as to previous employment and capabilities.

Mr. Biggers' organization worked at top speed to decide the best way to ask the big general question: "Are you unemployed and do you want a job?"

The 14-point questionnaire must be finished soon, because more than 31,000,000 copies have to be printed in time for distribution on Nov. 16 and 17.

The questionnaires will be handed out by the Post Office Department's thousands of letter carriers. They are to be mailed back to Washington—postage free—by Nov. 20.

Officials said the questionnaires, to be printed on over-size postcards, will begin with queries something like these:

Name? Address? Age? Sex?
Are you unemployed?
Are you partially unemployed?
How many dependents do you have?
What is your yearly income?
How many workers are there in your family?
If you are out of work, are you able to work? Are you looking for work?

Some definitions may be included in the questionnaire. Dependents, for instance, may be defined as those living under the same roof with the unemployed registrant.

Partial unemployment will include those persons who are seeking additional work, but not those with part-time jobs who want no further employment.

In populous centers, registration offices will be set up to assist illiterates and foreign-born citizens. Interpreters will be stationed at these centers, which probably will be established in post offices.

Labor Board Discrimination Charged by A. F. of L. Official

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 29—Charges that the National Labor Relations Board discriminates against the American Federation of Labor are documented by federation leaders, upon inquiry here, by case histories in which discrimination is said to have taken place.

The following incidents are related to explain the point of view of these Federation officials—it being understood that they give strictly the federation version of what took place.

The electrical workers' case which is being taken into court shortly is thus recounted by Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

"We organized a plain majority of the employees at the National Electric Products Corporation of Ambridge, Pennsylvania, and proved this to the management. They recognized us (The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers) and gave us a satisfactory closed-shop agreement, with improvements in working conditions and advances in wages.

Locked Out by C. I. O.

"The C. I. O. element in the plant with the aid of near-by miners and steel workers then locked us out by mob action. Twenty were injured and the plant was shut two weeks, reopening with the understanding that hearings would be held before the National Labor Relations Board. The hearings took place.

"Alarmed by the C. I. O. tactics, the company was not putting its agreement with us into effect. We then went to the Federal District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania requesting the company to comply with its contract. The court held the contract valid. The company undertook to fulfill it.

"The company was at the peak of production when the labor board gave its decision voiding the Court's ruling, and ordering an election.

"Our organization won by 105 votes, with 155 votes contested, four by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and 151 by the C. I. O. The election was won against the opposition of the C. I. O. the local Regional Labor Board and the Mayor.

"The regional director of the labor board has made his report to his national board, and the national board has done nothing that I have heard of to certify the brotherhood as the sole bargaining unit.

"We have declared ourselves the sole bargaining agency and brought all employees within the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers."

Mr. Tracy added the following additional instances:

"In the Radio Condensing Corporation of Elizabeth, N. J., we organized the workers and brought about a closed-shop agreement. Mrs. Herrick, the regional director at New York, received charges from the C. I. O. and is now holding hearings, five months after the contract had been made. The representatives of the international brotherhood were refused the privilege of taking the stand to state their case.

"The contract has not been set aside as yet, and while it is possible that the board may invalidate it, there is also the chance that the board may turn it over to the C. I. O., thus keeping the agreement intact but taking it away from those who made it. The regional board appears to be trying to turn over our organization to the C. I. O.

A Case in New York

"At the Ansley Radio Corporation in New York City we had the workers organized and had an agreement with the employer. The regional director of the labor board then demanded that she meet the employer, the C. I. O. representatives in her office. Later the C. I. O. threw mass picketing around the plant, composed mostly of people who never worked there, and locked out our people. If the regional board had not taken the action it did, this could never have happened. We got an injunction against the picketing.

"We have our contract still, but the employer is meeting with the C. I. O. He says the C. I. O. is forcing him to employ its people."

Other episodes are related by high officials of A. F. of L. unions in the same vein, as illustrative of A. F. of L. skepticism of labor board policy, to wit:

"At the Wayne Knitting Mills at Wayne, Ind., making full fashioned hosiery, there was no organization among the hosiery workers, but for three years the machinists in the mills had had an A. F. of L. union and an agreement with the company. The Textile Workers' Union of the C. I. O. came in and got a majority of the textile workers. They then demanded a vote. The machinists did not feel they were concerned in an election of the hosiery workers. The labor board, however, ruled that the hosiery workers were the one and only bargaining unit in the plant.

"At the plant of the Radio Corporation of America, at Camden, N. J., the majority of employees were members of a company union. A C. I. O. organization of radio work-

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Crime: Its Prevention and Cure

Bureau to Attack Evil at Its Source Urged for Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Adoption of a two-way radio system for the police department, improvement of police training methods and re-establishment of a crime prevention bureau as part of police activities is recommended by the Cincinnati Regional Crime Committee in its semiannual report, just released, as a means of reversing the upward trend of major crimes recorded here during the first half of the year.

The total major offenses known to police for the first half of the year were 5707 compared to 3690 for the same period last year, and 4139 for 1935. The figure is climbing toward the point reached in 1931 when the police one-way radio system was installed and a downward trend resulted for a number of years, George W. Cooley, secretary of the committee, said.

Causes in which Mr. Cooley found some basis for this uptrend here, which in most classifications of crime is greater than the national trend, were the cutting off the relief income of several thousand families owing to the financial condition of the county's department of welfare, and the closing of the county's juvenile reform schools.

Under the "Offenses Against Persons" it was found that over three fourths of the aggravated assaults occurred in the crowded and poorly housed area known as the "basin." Commenting on this, Mr. Cooley said:

"It is the natural result of the area in which these crimes occur—an area of poor and congested housing, of many and varied beer parlors—whose inhabitants have much time on their hands and little ability to use it except to frequent such places. Fights are nightly occurences in the hangouts of these citizens. Mass force will never break up this lawlessness. It is necessary that a continued attack be carried on from the inside—an attack such as a crime prevention unit might provide."

Such a unit, in the opinion of Mr. Cooley, should be manned by police who would go about in plain clothes, not as seekers of violations but as social workers who would learn of the problems of citizens in these less fortunate neighborhoods—and even others—and wherever possible help to solve them.

Crime War by Canada U. S., Mexico Urged

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 29

Establishment of an international crime commission linking Canadian, United States and Mexican police was proposed today by Col. S. T. Wood of the Royal Canadian Mounted police.

In an address at the twenty-third annual convention of the International Association for Identification, Colonel Wood, who is assistant commissioner and director of the mounted police's investigation division, said the proposed commission would devote itself to three projects: improvement of international co-operation among law enforcement agencies, research in mutual law enforcement problems, and collaboration with European crime commissions in studying police technique, organization and equipment.

Extend State Police for Co-ordination, Urges Brookings Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — Too much emphasis on the G-men may weaken crime control where most of it is needed—the states and local communities of the United States—Arthur C. Millspaugh, intimates in a study of "Crime Control by the National Government," published today by the Brookings Institution.

Dr. Millspaugh surveys nine or more law enforcing agencies of the Federal Government, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, Coast Guard, Post Office Inspection Service, Immigration Border Patrol, Bureau of Narcotics and others. He observes from this that not even the crime control functions of the national government itself are actually centralized, nor indeed can be in most instances, though he believes they might be better co-ordinated.

"We commonly assume that Federal Agencies, because they are Federal, must be vastly superior to state and local agencies," he says, though this "has never been factually proved." If the belief prevails that the Federal Government can discharge whatever responsibility is placed upon it or that it should have some kind of control over state and local police departments, "it may be expected that the sense of state responsibility will progressively become more blurred, thus increasing the tendency toward centralization on a national scale," he adds.

Establishment and reinforcement of state police systems—which at present exist in only a few states—form the major recommendation by the Brookings expert.

"State and local administration, it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Black Will Reply; U.S. Courts Need 16 New Judges—Hughes

Chief Justice Declares Lower Court Congestion Decreasing

Judges to Fight Proposed Gagging

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Federal congestion in the lower courts is still serious but is decreasing and is nowhere near so alarming as depicted by Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, in his arguments for the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan.

That, in effect, is the statement of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in behalf of the judicial conference of Senior Circuit Court Judges which just concluded its annual three-day session in the capital.

Commenting on the report, Mr. Cummings today nevertheless found it "extraordinarily gratifying" to the degree to which it recognized that court congestion is a vital problem. He professed to find in the recommendation for new judges a capitulation to certain portions of the President's court reorganization program.

The conference found that some court dockets are still crowded—crowded so badly that it takes almost two years to reach trial, and it recommended 16 new judges for the Federal bench, repeating a recommendation for judges in certain districts which has gone unheeded by Congress for years. Incidentally, a congressional committee is now studying the whole matter.

Furthermore, the conference, in one of the strongest worded appeals that it has ever issued, attacked a proposal now pending in Congress to restrict the right of Federal judges in giving instructions to juries and thereby turn the judges into "referees," it was declared, in some instances.

Asks Cummings to Lead Fight

So strongly did the conference feel on this subject that it called on Mr. Cummings, whom it had previously politely but pointedly snubbed in the matter of court congestion, to lead the fight.

Mr. Cummings at a press conference today said he had already protested against the bill of Rep. Robert L. Ramsay (D) of West Virginia, and used this as another illustration of the alleged identification of the conference with his own objectives.

The conference likewise accepted the Cummings recommendation for creation of "public defenders" to give representation to indigent defendants in criminal cases.

"The report represents a concurrence in nearly all the suggestions I have made," Mr. Cummings asserted.

In general, the report falls into three parts:

1. Congestion in lower federal courts is decreasing and latest statistics show that "important progress has been made."
2. Congestion is still serious in some areas and 16 additional judges are needed: four appellate judges and 12 district judges.
3. Other sources of delay exist, and should be remedied.

Most dramatic feature was the between-the-lines reply to charges of President Roosevelt and Mr. Cummings of lagging court business made at the height of the court controversy. The Roosevelt program would have added up to 50 new judges as contrasted to the 16 now recommended, and that appears

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Oregon Test Ranch Seeks to Develop Semi-Arid Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURNS, Ore.—Livestock men from six states toured the 25 square miles of the Squaw Butte Ranch, 45 miles west of here this month, getting a first-hand view of proposed experiments to be conducted on the grazing tract—the only one of its kind in the nation.

More than 200 persons from California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington and all parts of Oregon participated in inspection tours over the 16,000-acre ranch. Operated cooperatively by Oregon State College at Corvallis and the Federal Government, the ranch will test various ways of using range land in the semi-arid regions of the northwestern states.

Conditions on range land, seriously overgrazed in many years, will be improved through tests to be conducted on the broad stretches of the Squaw Creek station, soil and plant specialists predict. Stockmen are invited to inspect the ranch and study plans for the various tests outlined.

Various theories of range improvement will be given practical application under the eyes of competent operators. Water holes will be developed and rodents and poisonous weeds will be combatted under range conditions. Activities of game on the open range will be studied.

Land Reported 400 Miles North Of Point Barrow

BARROW, Alaska, Sept. 29 (AP)—Discovery of land about 400 miles north and east of here in the Arctic Ocean was reported yesterday by Soviet Pilot Alexsei Gratciansky on his return from a third northern flight in search of the missing Russian transpolar fliers.

Mr. Gratciansky said he saw a long, low sandspit which might have been an island about the seventy-sixth parallel along the 153d meridian.

He said he believed shallow water surrounds the spit and that it might make a good air base for polar flights, should the island prove large enough.

He reported finding no trace of the airmen, missing since mid-August on an attempted Moscow-Fairbanks flight.

Justice at Norfolk Says He Will Make Statement on Charges Later

Hints at Radio; Goes to Capital

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 29 (AP)—Hugo L. Black, associate justice of the Supreme Court, arrived from Europe today apparently planning to begin immediately his duties as an associate justice.

He maintained the silence which he refused to break, during his month-long visit in England and France, with regard to charges that he once received a life membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

He made two things clear, however. One was that he was going to Washington immediately, presumably to take his place on the court, which holds its first meeting of the fall term next Monday. The other was that he might yet make some statement, possibly over the radio, about the Klan issue.

That he would take his seat seemed assured when he told newsmen at the conclusion of an interview that they could reach him thereafter in Washington. "Probably in my office in the Supreme Court Building." Mrs. Black gave a further inkling of the nature of the justice's plans when she said her first job in Washington would be househunting.

Hints at Statement

The Justice indicated strongly that he may yet make some statement on the Klan charges, which were first raised in the Senate during the argument over confirming his nomination and later were given new impetus by newspaper stories asserting not only that he once joined the hooded order but also that he had been given a life membership.

Questioned by reporters who sought to get a statement from him immediately the Alabaman, smiling, said:

"When I have any statement you can accept it as definite and final that I will make it in a way that cannot be misquoted and so the nation can hear it."

He was asked whether this meant that he possibly would make a radio speech or statement. He said that he "might" but advised the reporters to "draw your own conclusions."

(At Washington, National Broadcasting Company officials said they had offered Mr. Justice Black time on their network for any statement he might care to make. His radioed reply, they said, was this:

"Thanks for offer. Will inform you if I desire to avail myself of it.")

Resents Newspaper Stories

The only hint of deep feeling Mr. Justice Black gave about the furor over the alleged Klan membership was when a representative of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette approached him with copies of the series of articles published in that newspaper alleging that he was initiated as a life member of the Klan.

"I wonder if you would care for this series of stories published by the Post-Gazette," the reporter asked, holding out the newspapers to Mr. Justice Black who was standing in his stateroom door.

After a moment of hesitation the new justice replied sharply:

"You take that back to Mr. Block." He quickly closed the door from the inside. Paul Block is publisher of the Pittsburgh paper.

Both Mr. Justice Black and Mrs. Black were dressed in dark clothes and showed little evidence of their nine-day ocean voyage, the latter part of which brought them through stormy seas.

Mr. Justice Black explained that he had no sunburn because there had been only one sunny day, but both he and Mrs. Black said they had had a "delightful trip."

The interview ended as the boat was tied to the dock at Norfolk and he quickly left the vessel with his wife to ride back to Washington by automobile.

Greeted by Crowd

The intense public interest in Mr. Justice Black's course was demonstrated by the size of the newspaper delegation which gathered at the Norfolk dock at dawn to meet the incoming liner at Quarantine off Old Point Comfort.

The usual customs boat and a special coast guard boat were loaded down with reporters and photographers, together with half a dozen personal friends who went out to the boat to meet the associate justice.

Boarding the steamer City of Norfolk in the choppy waters of Hampton Roads, newsmen rushed forward to find the door of Mr. Justice Black's stateroom wide open.

It was then only a few minutes after 7 o'clock (E. S. T.), but the Justice and Mrs. Black were up and ready for visitors.

The throng around the stateroom door immediately became so thick that members of the Black party, which by this time included the friends who had boarded the ship to meet him, could not move in or out.

Among those who joined Justice and Mrs. Black were Thomas M. Woodward, a member of the Maritime Commission and close personal friend of the justice; Mrs. Woodward, Clifford Durr, a brother-in-law of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Legal points in Black case; Bar Association and Supreme Court: Page 8.

Aid to Aged Now Available In All States Save Virginia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Aid to the aged is now available in all states save Virginia, where no pension law has been enacted, the American Association for Social Security reveals in a survey here today.

The survey also shows that pension payments under laws enacted this year have begun in five states in the last few months. These are Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

"Georgia payments started during July with initial checks sent to a total of 5500 aged people," the association's announcement says. "Almost at once difficulties appeared because the state could not meet its obligations of 90 per cent of the cost of county administration, since no appropriation for that item was made by the Legislature. State officials are hopeful that a special session will be called to straighten out the difficulties."

In North Carolina, the pension payments were also started in July in all but a few counties, and by August all political subdivisions participated in providing aid to approximately 5000 aged persons.

"Initial checks to Tennessee aged began during July," the report continues. "Those for South Carolina began on Aug. 16. In the former state practically every one of the 1750 persons who received aid in July had been transferred from relief rolls.

"Kansas officials were planning to begin pension grants on Sept. 1."

Heading a list of important changes in old age pension legislation, as summarized by the association, was the liberalization of California's state pension law, effective on Sept. 1. Although California already had paid the highest average pension in the United States —$31.46 a person in July—the law is expected to increase pension expenditures.

"Under the new law, pensioners will be allowed to own $3000 in real property and $500 in personal property and may have outside income up to $15 a month and still receive the maximum of $35 monthly," the report says. "Moreover, no liens are to be placed on property and all liens taken heretofore will be released.

"The responsibility of enforcing the provision that requires children and other close relatives to support the aged when financially able has been delegated to the local agencies."

Indications that the financial confusion resulting from the $45-a-month pension law which went into effect in Colorado for persons at the age of 60 years can be cleared up soon are not bright, according to the association, since the state government may not have funds to pay the high grants.

Michigan's old age pension law was greatly liberalized by means of a new system that became effective on July 22. The association praised particularly a section permitting non-citizens to benefit from the act and stressed that other states might copy such a feature.

By the close of 1937, all relief activities in Pennsylvania will be centralized in the State Department of Public Assistance. Pensions will be administered on a unified basis by the new agencies.

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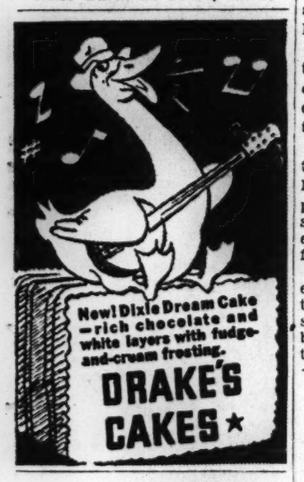

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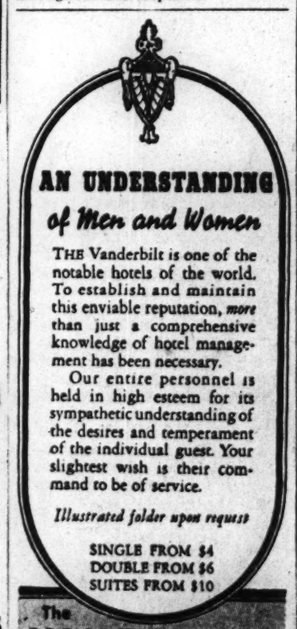
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London Weighing Note to Mussolini On Intervention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29—The British Cabinet today considered the draft of a Franco-British note to Italy on the subject of withdrawing foreigners from Spain.

The note, it is stated here, isn't anything in the nature of an ultimatum. But it is understood to hint very plainly that the inevitable sequel of any continuation of intervention by one group of nations is stoppage of non-intervention by the other groups, that is, Britain and France. As Walter Elliott, British Secretary of Scotland, and Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, indicated during the League Assembly debate at Geneva yesterday, neither Britain nor France wants non-intervention to end. However, they cautiously envisaged this possibility. But when Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Valencia delegate, and Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's Foreign Commissar, wanted them to support a resolution restoring to the Loyalist Government the right to buy arms, both refused.

Some observers are still in doubt whether the two major European democracies mean business at last, or whether they are chiefly concerned with sidetracking inconvenient resolutions in the League Assembly. Probabilities appear to be in favor of the first hypothesis. Indeed, but for difficulties of the Far Eastern situation, little doubt is felt here that Britain would now be prepared to put her foot down quite hard in the Mediterranean.

Technocracy: Robot Grades 20,000 Papers

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 29 (AP)—Rob the Robot has just completed flawless grading of 20,000 freshman placement examinations for Georgia's university system.

Rob is a mechanical professor perfected by a national machine company and educational foundations. During the last ten days, he took the examination papers from all the schools in the state's university system, absorbed them in toto and reassembled them in piles along with the score.

The robot works by electricity, "reading" pencil marks on standard test forms of the true-false or selective question variety. During the 10 days, said F. S. Beers, university examiner, this monster accomplished work which formerly required the combined two weeks' efforts of some 200 persons throughout the state.

Here is how the cold-hearted grading machine works:

The examination paper, on which the freshman has penciled his "X" mark in either a "yes" or a "no" column, is inserted in the machine. Electrode blades inside Rob descend on the paper and record the position of the mark. The blade then relays an electric impulse to a recording meter which adds up, calculates and registers the grade.

Laredo Highway To Mexico City Proves Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An all-time record for tourist travel to Mexico was broken when 4624 American tourist automobiles crossed the border at Laredo, Texas, during August.

Allowing four persons to a car, the Mexican Automobile Association estimates that almost 20,000 people enjoyed the scenic and artistic beauties of the Republic last month.

The association also reports that the Pan-American Highway between Mexico City and Laredo is now in perfect condition. Although the summer tourist trade is now slackening a bit, it will not be long before winter travelers begin to arrive.

Anticipating this rush, the Government is improving the highway to Acapulco, the favorite winter resort, and it is reported that 3000 laborers are working on highways throughout the Republic.

Gliding and Soaring Popular in Britain; Reich Visit Helps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The sport of gliding and soaring has received a great impetus in this country, thanks to the visit to Germany by members of the British Gliding Association, the return visit by Germans to the Anglo-German Gliding Camp organized by the London Gliding Club, and finally the national soaring competitions held at Great Hucklow in Lancashire.

The best flight of this year was made by Mr. Philip Wills in his Hjordis sail-plane on Aug. 15. Starting from Dunstable, he landed at Dover 98 miles away. When over Folkestone, at a height of 4500 feet and with a following wind, he had sufficient height to have made the Channel crossing quite safely. He decided, however, to make quite sure and tried to gain a bit of extra height, failed, and had to land.

Relief in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The major problem of Saskatchewan until the fall of 1938 will be relief. It is estimated that more than 500,000 persons, about half the population in the Province, will need assistance. A change in the relief system is likely, according to advices from Ottawa.

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Working for Success of Two World Fairs

American and Japanese Representatives Confer in Tokyo

The Memorial Tablet Marks the Spot Where Townsend Harris Opened the First American Legation in Japan. The Dignitaries Shown in the Picture, Left to Right, Are Herbert S. Houston, Commissioner of the New York Fair of 1939; Ginjiro Fujiwara, President of the Organizing Committee of the Tokyo Fair of 1940; Baron Takashi Masuda, and United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew

Japan's Aid in New York Fair Urged by Far East Solicitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Despite the heavy war clouds which are hanging over the Far East, Herbert S. Houston, Far Eastern commissioner for New York's World's Fair in 1939, has been making strenuous efforts to assure adequate Japanese participation in this event. During his recent visit to Tokyo he has worked in close co-operation with Ginjiro Fujiwara, the "paper king" of Japan, who is president of the organizing committee for the Tokyo World's Fair of 1940.

Mr. Houston during his talks here has repeatedly stressed the point that the two fairs are complementary, not competitive, and that full Japanese representation at New York fair will contribute appreciably to the success of the Tokyo fair, which will take place in the same year when the Olympic Games are scheduled in Japan.

Mr. Houston remarked that he was impressed by the calm attitude of the Japanese whom he met in the present period of high international tension.

No one, he said, had even suggested that the three large international gatherings which are to be held in Tokyo, the International Chamber of Commerce Congress in 1939 and the Olympics and World's Fair in 1940, might be canceled or postponed.

The climax of Mr. Houston's stay here was a dinner at which the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Mr. Fujiwara and Shingoro Takaishi, editor of the prominent Japanese daily newspaper, Osaka Mainichi, delivered speeches expressing hope for the success of the New York Fair.

States Seek Mall Names

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The National Capital Park and Planning Commission hopes to conciliate differences over the naming of Washington streets for Ohio, Missouri, Oklahoma and Maine.

Thomas B. Settle, secretary of the commission, said Representatives and Senators from these States would be asked to discuss the issue with a view to final disposition during the next session of Congress.

The last Congress had the question on its hands in the form of a resolution by Representative Dudley A. White of Norwalk, Ohio. He wanted to name four streets in the Capital Mall in honor of the states named above.

Congress approved the resolution, but President Roosevelt vetoed it on the ground that the streets properly were named by the commission after the first four Presidents—Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison.

The President suggested the States might be honored by changing the names of thoroughfares elsewhere in the Capital. Mr. Settle said the commission would contact interested Congressmen early in the next session with a view to compromise.

"It is the commission's thought," he said, "that the Congressmen might get together, accept the President's suggestion, and decide which streets they want so a bill can be pushed through without delay."

Social Goals in Engineering

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 29—Application of engineering methods to the social sciences would insure more orderly development of human progress, Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, emphasized yesterday as the school began its sixty-seventh year with the largest freshmen class in 16 years.

"We are not likely to find among engineers the crusaders and reformers that enliven and sometimes illuminate each period of social unrest," Dr. Davis declared before the new class of 180 students who attended a convocation with members of the faculty this morning.

"The crusading social reformer is necessarily one who believes in panaceas," Dr. Davis continued. "He thinks that if this or that considerable change could only be brought about in the institutions of modern life, whether by legal enactment or more violent means, the millennium would come."

The engineer, on the other hand, works "on a long sweep of orderly evolution," in Dr. Davis's opinion.

"Suppose his job is to build and operate a great station power plant," he said. "He starts with plans of the best plants already operating and modifies them cautiously.

"Advancing a step at a time, trying to be sure that no single step forward is so radical as to carry him beyond the bounds of a reasonable extrapolation of sound experience, he moves forward. Then he builds, and when he begins to operate, there comes a long period of tuning up, of correcting a minor defect here, of changing a procedure there, of wearing in machines and breaking in men, of attention to one detail after another until the whole thing develops into a smoothly running plant.

"In some such way, I think, must social progress come. This is not the way, however, of the crusading social reformer. But by insisting that it is as valid in the field of the social sciences as it is in the field of natural sciences, the engineer can make an important contribution to modern life."

The total of undergraduates of Stevens Institute has risen to 515 this year, it was announced. The new class of 180 was selected from about three times that number of applicants.

Ku Klux Klan to Act Against Sit-Downs

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29 (AP)—Ku Klux Klan plans for "mopping up" against the sit-down strike were announced yesterday by Imperial Wizard Hiram W. Evans.

The bulky chief of the order said klansmen in about 30 states would hold realm Kloreros (secret state conventions) "between now and May" to map action to prevent or handle future sit-downs. But the broad principle, he said, would be to "organize ideas instead of violence" to combat violence of strikers.

Black Has $2333.32 Due Him as New Justice

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Although Hugo L. Black, returning from Europe today, has not yet performed any official duty as a Supreme Court justice, he will have received $2333.32 of court pay by midnight tomorrow.

His salary started Aug. 19 when he took the oath of office. Supreme Court justices receive $20,000 a year.

Citrus Growers Seek New Marketing Pact

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has received the plea of a growers' committee for a new citrus marketing agreement permitting continuous proration of shipments to northern markets.

The committee rejected a proposal by the United Shippers that the Secretary of Agriculture be permitted to establish prorates only two weeks out of each four unless specifically authorized to do so by the shippers of at least 75 per cent of the citrus crop.

AAA officials said they understood that Murl E. Pace, manager of United Shippers, would come here for a conference on this and other phases of the program.

Industries Pay $20,000,000 Bill For Chemical Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—By the end of December, the bill for chemical research paid for in 1937 by American industries, exclusive of work done in the colleges and universities, will amount to some $20,000,000.

But according to experts in "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering," such research is of unlimited benefit to the public at large, not only in providing constantly pure water, insecticides and waste disposal, and in other practical ways. A list of products improved by chemical research provides comparisons such as the following:

In 1910 an automobile tire costing $50 produced 5000 miles; in 1936, a tire costing $15 will give 20,000 miles. Chemical research has brought about new industries; the production of synthetic resins in 1934 was over 100 million pounds, as compared with around 8 million pounds in 1924. Furthermore, it has freed industries from foreign monopolies. Domestic production of dyes, for example, has risen to over 100 million pounds, and our imports have dwindled from 50 million to about 5 million pounds a year; on the other hand our exports have risen from nothing to about 20 million pounds annually.

Out of every $100 in sales of inorganic chemicals, $2.25 is spent for research; out of every $100 in sales of organic chemicals, $4.30 is spent for research. To sum up achievements, chemical research has resulted in improved processes, lower costs and lower prices of products, services and products never before known, change of rarities to commercial supplies of practical usefulness, adequate supply of chemicals previously obtained only as by-products, products of greater purity, and more efficient use of raw materials.

Even during depression times, there were in the United States approximately 1600 industrial research laboratories, with more than 22,000 technically trained men and women at work. Process industries were first in rank as to number of laboratories, number of investigators and amount of money expended.

Finally, educational records show the growing importance of chemical research. Nearly one third of all the doctorate degrees conferred by American universities are in the field of chemistry and chemical engineering. Over 3000 graduate students are engaged in chemical research during their post-graduate college years. Today, the demand for graduate degrees in chemical engineering exceeds the demand in all other divisions of engineering combined.

Philadelphia Lauded For Achievements Of Its Chemical Pioneers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29—Philadelphia is named the cradle of American chemistry in a pamphlet prepared by the University of Pennsylvania's Bicentennial Committee, which traces the development of chemistry from the accidental discovery of glass 3000 years ago by Phoenician sailors, through the Industrial Revolution and the researches of Cavendish, Priestley and others, to the present.

William Rittenhouse, it is stated, made the first American paper in Germantown in 1697, while other Philadelphia chemists were pioneering in manufacture of white lead, dyewoods, oils, and colored leathers as early as 1702. In 1754, John and Daniel Elliot advertised themselves as "colourmen" here.

Other Philadelphia pioneers were John Biddis, who in 1802 invented the potato starch process, and Robert Hare, who devised the calorimotor, first electric battery for heating, in 1816.

At the University of Pennsylvania, daily lectures on chemistry were being given 20 years before the Declaration of Independence. Benjamin Rush began his teaching in 1769 in the first formal professorship devoted exclusively to chemistry in any college in America.

Today, chemicals and allied products rank fourth among the leading industries of the Philadelphia area.

Hughes Says Lower Courts Need 13 More New Judges

(Continued from Page 1)

about the ratio of discount that the jurists have applied to Mr. Cummings' arguments.

Cummings Sees Differently

Mr. Cummings declined to accept it in that light. The big thing was, he asserted, that the court's acknowledgment of congestion answered critics seeking to impair the President's program. Congestion could no longer be denied, he said.

The recommendation for 16 new judges he described "as the most drastic recommendation yet made by the judicial confgrence in that respect."

Despite his professed approval of the Hughes' report, Mr. Cummings criticised it for dealing with only one type of legal delay, between joinder of issue and trial, and said there were equally bad or worse types.

"There is a very real problem growing out of our archaic, inexcusable judicial system," he said. "We are very much behind modern thought in this direction."

Pointing out that the conference report had failed to endorse his proposal for a "proctor" to handle administrative matters Mr. Cummings said a British royal commission on dispatch of business in common law had recommended such an executive officer in January, 1936.

The new Hughes' report cites latest Justice Department figures on court congestion. These come themselves from Mr. Cummings, who participated in the first day of the conference. They show considerable improvement over the past year.

A year ago 34 out of 85 judicial districts were behind in their calendars. Today there are only 17 such districts. One of the worst spots formerly was the Southern District of New York, but delay there has been cut from 18 months to two months in actions at law, and from 20 to four months in equity.

The strenuous effort to relieve congestion is indicated by the statement of the Chief Justice that in the Eighth Circuit the Court of Appeals has been able to keep abreast of its work only through the aid of three retired judges. This is a precarious hold, Mr. Chief Justice Hughes points out, and a new judge may be required.

However, although the judicial conference quietly demolishes Mr. Cummings' alarmist description, it points out that congestion still delays prompt justice in a number of jurisdictions. In some of them, it has previously urged additional judges, the conference points out, indicating that responsibility for congested dockets lies elsewhere than in the courts.

The issue searches deep into the traditional American suspicion of judges which found its way into a variety of state codes. Instead of giving the wide freedom of comment possessed by British judges, these restrictions, it says, turn judges "into mere referees of contests between opposing counsel." This practice it concludes, is "gradually being abandoned" in states and should not be fastened upon the federal courts.

The Chief Justice reported the conference also recommended the elimination of delays by—

1. Readjustment of boundaries of existing districts and circuits.
2. Investigation of means by which technical legal matters preliminary to trial may be more quickly disposed of.
3. Enactment of legislation to permit the transfer of cases within a district.
4. More expeditious work by circuit judges.

Two-Toed Sloth in His Coat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29—Back from the highest peak in Panama, with a baby two-toed sloth in his coat, Dr. Robert K. Enders of Swarthmore College, arrived recently with several thousand natural history specimens for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

The expedition, sponsored jointly by the Academy, Swarthmore College and the American Philosophical Society, centered its studies on the extinct volcano Volcan de Chiriqui—an 11,500 foot peak.

Isolated from surrounding mountain ranges during mountain-making events that occurred hundreds of thousands of years ago, this peak, Dr. Enders pointed out, is ideally situated for the study and collection of animal and plant-life since the forms now on it have not been in general contact with the natural conditions of the surrounding country.

David Bishop of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. C. Brooke Worth, Samuel Cresson and Oliver Pearson of Swarthmore College, accompanied Dr. Enders on the expedition and aided in collecting insects, animals and plants for the Academy on this strangely isolated Panama mountain.

A field mouse which has taken to the treetops, was one of the interesting finds. Its change of home may be explained, according to Dr. Enders, by the gradual change that the sides of the volcano have undergone since its period of activity.

When active, its sides were bare of vegetation, but in time, grass, the normal habitat of the field or harvest mouse, appeared—only to give way to the scrubby jungle found today. As the jungle appeared the mouse adapted himself to the change —leaving his grassy nest and taking to the trees.

A fishing mouse which hunts for aquatic prey by the side of streams, was another species discovered on the high slopes of the peak.

Black

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Black, and Sterling J. Foster, brother of Mrs. Black.

Mrs. Black and Mrs. Woodward went to the dining room for breakfast while the men chatted over a breakfast served in Mr. Justice Black's stateroom.

During the period he was meeting newspapermen, Mr. Justice Black remained in his stateroom with Mr. Woodward. He said he "sure would like some ham and eggs."

Later two relatives of Mrs. Black, Sterling J. Foster and Clifford Durr, the latter an attorney for the Reconstruction Corporation, joined the Justice for breakfast in the stateroom.

Both Mr. Justice Black and Mrs. Black said they had rented out their home in Washington and would have to shop around for some place to stay.

N.Y. Women Jurors Find Woman Guilty

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The first women jurors in New York city returned a verdict against a member of their sex in a divorce action yesterday. After deliberating an hour and 15 minutes, a jury of six women and six men decided that Mrs. Mae Jackson, wife of a Westwood, N. J., insurance man, had misconducted herself.

Mrs. Julia E. Ehrenhtreu, foreman of the jury, explained that she and her colleagues were impressed by the lack of character witnesses for the respondent.

"We had nothing to go by," she said. "We merely did our duty. She should have had some nice people come in and testify for her. She was a sweet little thing."

Vanderberg Invited To Head Party Ticket

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 28 (AP)—The George Washington Party has invited Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan to be its candidate for President of the United States in the next election.

A telegram from the locally organized group which has national ambitions, was dispatched after the refusal of Henry Ford to accept a similar offer, E. S. Puller, the party chairman, announced.

New Capone Tax Suit

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—United States Attorney Michael L. Igoe and his assistant, David Bazelon, filed suit in Federal court today seeking to collect $345,011 from Al Capone in income taxes, penalties and interest for the years 1924 to 1929. Capone, prohibition era gang leader, is serving 10 years at Alcatraz federal penitentiary for evasion of income taxes.

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CLEANERS and DYERS

Plan to Boycott Japan Pushed By Citizens' League in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29—Popular indignation against Japan's ruthless aerial bombing of civilian populations in China is rapidly growing into a formidable force in Britain. A citizens' league has already been formed to lobby individuals and firms not to buy from or sell to Japan. The News Chronicle has arranged a mass meeting at which the Archbishop of Canterbury will preside in support of a voluntary boycott scheme.

Some want the Government to act at once; others are more cautious and demand individual action without eliminating the possibility of Government action later. The League of Nations Union and other similar organizations are putting their whole weight behind the movement.

There is reason to believe that the Chinese Government doesn't expect more than this at the present stage, realizing that the question of governmental action teems with difficulties—suppose, for instance, that Great Britain in company with the rest of the League banned trade with Japan—might not the Japanese fleet seize Hong Kong? It it did, not only would one of the routes whereby China hopes to import munitions be closed, but Britain would be so seriously involved that Signor Mussolini might feel that the time had come to redouble his efforts in Spain despite the recent assurances to France of the disinterestedness of his motives in regard to the Balearic Islands and the mainland.

Thus, in the opinion of observers here, the position of the United States becomes of vital importance. The British Government, it is believed, not only would not risk applying an economic blockade against Japan unless the United States does so too, but it would also refuse to apply any sanctions at all without a complete certainty that if Japan replied by attacking British possessions in the Far East, the whole strength of the United States would immediately be enlisted on the British side.

Del Vayo Insists Fascist Speeches Prove Aggression

GENEVA, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Spanish Government's insistence on recognition by the League of Nations that she is a "victim of Italian-German aggression" was regarded in some quarters today as having been strengthened by Premier Mussolini's speech in Berlin.

The Spanish delegation was understood to have asserted that if any additional proof were needed to support its charge, it was provided in the Duce's reference to "Fascist heroes who have fallen in Spain."

Julio Alvarez del Vayo, the Valencia Government's delegate to Geneva, after consultation with his Government, remained adamant in his refusal to accept the Franco-British draft of a resolution which would delay League action until after a proposed tripartite talk.

Some observers considered it likely that unless the situation alters here, there may be bitterly controversial debate on the floor of the Assembly.

The League Council today received from the American Government the declaration made July 16 by Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding the disturbed situation in various parts of the world.

In this declaration Mr. Hull voiced deep concern over the situation and reiterated the stand of the United States for peace. He said the United States advocates faithful observance of international agreements and treaties, believes in respect for the rights of all nations and believes in the revitalization and strengthening of international law.

The replies of other governments to this declaration also were tendered to the League.

Australia Moves to Simplify Her Railroad Empire

Map by a Staff Artist

Links in the Commonwealth's Chain of Communications

Upper—Aerial View of Melbourne, Which Possesses One of the World's Greatest Suburban Railroad Systems
Lower—A Mountain Railroad in Queensland
Center—Straightaway on Trans-Australian Railway That Runs 300 Miles Without a Curve
Lower—Western and South Australia Railroad Lines

Poland Pushes Drive to Weld New Links in Buffer Chain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Successive visits to Poland of Rickard Sandler and Friedrich Akel, Swedish and Estonian Foreign Ministers, and of the chiefs of staff of Finland, Estonia and Latvia, are a clear reflection of the latest development of a consecutive Polish foreign policy.

This policy, directed by Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, consists in forming all the small powers of eastern Europe into a bloc to stand between Germany and Russia, toward whose intentions all feel a certain distrust. These powers have not so far been brought into any definite political union and it is unlikely that they will be.

Poland, after being tied to France for 13 years by an alliance which had been the keystone of her foreign policy, wanted to become a "free" country and to take her future in her own hands. It was felt that the best way to do this would be by coming to direct agreements with her neighbors, and in 1932 and 1934 non-aggression pacts were signed with Russia and Germany.

Pacts Still Valid

These bilateral pacts, by which she is protected from the threat of direct attack, are still valid. In the future, it was clearly stated at the time, she would ward off the other danger which threatened her, that of becoming a cockpit for her neighbors' armies, by her own armed strength.

The second phase of Mr. Beck's policy has been the extension of this band of peace to include neighboring countries. Of these, Roumania, the Baltic States, Sweden and Finland were all in a position similar to that of Poland. All possess the raw materials or possibilities for closer settlement which are desired by the leaders of modern Germany. All, save Sweden, border on Soviet Russia and are thus handy fields for the spread of the Communist idea; while Sweden possesses in the far north rich deposits of iron ore, which for a rapidly industrializing Russia would be a great prize.

With Roumania, Poland's relations are particularly close. Since last autumn the old defensive alliance has been given new life, and a series of exchange visits have taken place concluding with those of President Ignacy Moscicki to Roumania and King Carol to Poland. A proposal that each country should raise its legation to the rank of embassy is held up only by the fact that if Poland sets a precedent by having the first embassy in Bucharest, France and the Little Entente powers will want them, too.

A Vital Interest

Tiny Estonia and Latvia are states in which Poland has so vital an interest that their relations need be fixed by no treaty. Their own policy is directed at keeping at an equal distance between Germany and Russia and on friendly terms with both of them.

If the difficulties between Poland and Lithuania could be overcome, it is probable that their co-operation would be even closer.

With Finland, relations are on rather a different basis. In spite of strenuous efforts of Polish diplomacy, Finland has refused to be drawn definitely into the Polish orbit. By culture and affinities, it is apparently felt, she belongs to the Scandinavian rather than the Slav peoples, and now she has definitely thrown in her lot with the "neutral" bloc consisting of the three Scandinavian lands proper. The position of Sweden, whose natural affinities for Poland are small, is somewhat similar to that of Finland. Mr. Sandler's visit, it is understood, was connected more concretely with trade than politics.

Both the Finnish and the Swedish visits, however, were a reminder that the Scandinavian neutral bloc and the more fluid but similar bloc which is being formed under the guidance of Poland have almost identical aims. The southern group gives more consideration to the possibility of strong action, but the emphasis is only in proportion to their greater risk. Between them these two overlapping groups form an important bloc interested primarily in the cause of peace.

Shanghai Battle Flares Up

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29 (AP)—Violent Sino-Japanese artillery bombardments rocked Shanghai today as the belligerents were stirred to intense activity by an apparent Chinese attempt to blow up the Japanese flagship Idzumo.

Windows in the downtown business area were shattered as a series of explosions along the Whangpoo River heralded the dawn. It was believed the Chinese attempted to torpedo the Idzumo in the river. Instantly all the Japanese warships anchored in the river from off the Japanese consulate here to Woosung opened up a heavy cannonading.

Chinese artillery concealed in Pootung, industrial area across the Whangpoo from Shanghai, replied, sending shells over their own civilians on this side of the river at Japanese positions. The firing continued for nearly an hour.

80 Bombs Dropped

Japanese shells struck the railway administration building four times, while within an area of 1000 square yards between the North Station and the Commercial Press Building Japanese warplanes dropped 80 bombs. Damage was heavy but casualties were unknown.

Japanese air raiders made new forays yesterday in centers of Chinese resistance but, apparently in response to protests against mounting destruction and noncombatant fatalities, bombed only military targets.

The attacks, over a widespread area of central and southern China, were aimed primarily against Chinese air forces which a Japanese spokesman declared already have been crippled.

A Japanese fleet bombed an airport five miles from the city of Wuhu, on the Yangtse river 30 miles southwest of Nanking, China's capital. Wuhu itself, however, was not harmed. In Nanking, also, thickly populated areas were avoided during a 10-minute raid on a military airdrome.

Japanese bombing squadrons struck three times in Canton, the main port of South China, and twice in Shanghai. The raiders, however, concentrated on new Chinese anti-aircraft batteries in the Chapei sector and on gun emplacements in the industrial Pootung district on the Shanghai front.

Neither the Shanghai nor the Nanking raids was effective. The capital's aerial defense fleet met the Japanese and drove them off. Although the Shanghai anti-aircraft guns scored no hits, they kept the Japanese too high for accurate aim.

Air Bases Bombed

A Japanese naval spokesman said that Chinese airdromes at Kwangteh, Hangchow, Changin, Kashing and Tachiaochang, outside Nanking, also were bombed.

Canton was raided twice last night and again today, in extension of the Japanese navy's admitted campaign against coastal cities.

A spokesman declared the bombardments were necessary because "considerable amounts" of war materials are being imported to China from foreign countries. He would not name the countries in question.

The spokesman declared that the bombardment of Canton, by naval planes, had struck the important Canton-Hankow railroad, a line which the Japanese charge carries a heavy traffic of Chinese war supplies.

He said the railway was hit in four places. Several bridges were destroyed, he said, and miles of track buried under an avalanche loosed by a bomb hitting a mountainside.

Japanese claimed progress both on the Shanghai front and in North China where dispatches asserted that an armored train extended Japanese operations 50 miles south of captured Paotingfu and 130 miles south of Peiping on the railroad to Hankow.

The advance was said to have occupied the town of Sinlo and to have captured a Chinese armored train and 100 freight cars. Japanese reports claimed an advance from 300 to 500 yards along the whole front from Lotien to Liuhong, about 20 miles north of Shanghai. The advance which brought the Japanese to a line about parallel with the motor road between Lotien and Liuhong was accomplished at heavy cost.

The Chinese, relying on numerical superiority, waited for the mechanized Japanese forces to attack and then fell back only after fierce fighting.

Pius XI Assails Pagan Throwback Of Modern States

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 29 (AP)—Pope Pius XI in the course of an encyclical today asked for prayers against the evils of Communism and the tendency of some state leaders who war against Communism to exhume pagan errors and morals."

"The dangers which threaten are no less grave than in the past," said the Pontiff. "The world is observed by me to be in a moral and spiritual crisis due to the forgetfulness of God; deep dissensions rend the classes of society; on one hand Communism rears itself in denial even of all right to private property; on the other, the cult of State and desire to restore order and public authority against the intrigues of Communism leads men to forget the wisdom of the Gospels and to exhume pagan errors and morals.

"A wave of atheism sweeps over the world and threatens destruction of all civilization."

Soviet Executes 10 Power Employees

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—The execution at Leningrad of 10 alleged terrorists, accused of disrupting electric power service at Leningrad, was announced today in the official Communist publication, Pravda. The report of the court martial, which also convicted them of spying, said all, including a German agent, were employed in the power system.

The court found them responsible for accidents which caused loss of life and damaged the whole power plant, forcing a shutdown of factories and depriving the city of lights Sept. 19. It was charged they caused explosions in power plants.

Simultaneously, Pravda disclosed that some of the persons executed recently for "spoiling warehoused grain," pleaded at their trials that they "acted unwittingly in allowing weevils to infest grain supplies." Such attempts to explain their innocence in the grain cases were called "lying."

Japanese Resent Condemnation Of Aerial Bombings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 29—Severe condemnation of Japanese air bombings expressed by the League, accompanied by expressions of public indignation in America, England and other countries, elicits somewhat different public and private reactions here. Published comment bristles with resentful defiance. The foreign office and the press accuse the League of acting as a basis of inaccurate and one-sided information. Occasional Japanese warnings of impending raids and her delay in attacking the Canton-Hankow railway until foreign refugees could be evacuated are cited as proofs of the absence of intention to harm noncombatants.

The Asahi, one of the leading dailies, today recalls the Hague conference on aerial warfare in 1922 when representatives of England and France allegedly pronounced any object of strategic use a legitimat object of air bombing. Reports appearing here invariably emphasize the military results of air raids, passing over the civilian losses so that the Japanese public gains the impression that the raids are legitimate and a necessary part of operations against the Chinese armies. The Navy Deparement flatly denies that Japanese submarines anywhere have attacked Chinese small boats.

Along with these public expressions of resentment, one encounters in private conversations, serious concern among Japanese who are more informed on foreign reactions whether or not popular indignation abroad may lead to some form of economic sanctions. Japanese economy is sensitive to such a move, both because the country is dependent of foreign imports of many vital raw materials and because its export trade is already shrinking as a result of the loss of the Chinese market, boycott by Chinese traders in south seas countries and a diversion from industries of shipping for war purposes.

Wartime control of Japan's foreign trade is rapidly tightening, with articles considered non-essential being barred or greatly restricted, while foreign business firms find increasing difficulties in obtaining the necessary permits to exchange yen for foreign currencies. However, it is generally believed here that use of sanctions is a two-edged weapon and reassurance is derived from Italy's success in flouting the League in this connection.

Lehman Asked to Stop Belmont Park Racing

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was asked today to close Belmont Park, playground of Society and one of the East's outstanding race tracks, as a "public nuisance."

Samuel Marcus, New York City attorney, asked the Governor by letter to direct Attorney General John J. Bennett to apply for a preliminary injunction restraining the Westchester Racing Association from conducting races at Belmont. The association's annual fall meeting is now in progress.

Australia Starts to Eliminate Differences in Railroad Gauge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A double ceremony of nation-wide significance, conducted by Joseph Lyons, Prime Minister, and Sir Herbert Hudl, State Minister of Works, in opening two new sections of the east to west transcontinental line between Adelaide and Perth, will eventually mean that a saving of a whole day in the journey will be effected. Under agreement, the Commonwealth Government has just built a railway on its standard gauge of 4ft. 8½in. from Port Augusta to Port Pirie, and South Australia has extended its 5ft. 3in. gauge north from Adelaide to that center. The immediate saving in time is nine hours on the westward trip and five hours eastward, and a break of gauge at Terowie on the 3ft. 6in. gauge is avoided.

The Commonwealth line covers 56 miles and there is now a 4ft. 8½in. gauge for 1108 miles—that is from Kalgoorlie in Western Australia to Port Pirie. From there the wider gauge railway runs to Adelaide. When eight new locomotives, now being built in Queensland, are finished toward the end of the year the time of the run between Perth and Adelaide will be only two days. Each of these engines will be 1700 horsepower and, to meet the exceptional conditions, the tenders attached will be the largest in Australia. Each will hold 17½ tons of coal (sufficient for 600 miles) and 12,000 gallons of water, a supply equal to 200 miles. The weight of the locomotive will be 205½ tons.

A large gathering was present at the ceremony of opening the lines. The Prime Minister broke his journey on his return from England to assist in the function. Mr. Lyons said it was a striking contrast, after touring in Europe, to travel 1500 miles, as he had done already in Australia in the trip from Fremantle, and hear no other language but English. He had crossed no borders and had scarcely seen a soldier in uniform.

Mr. Lyons deplored the fact that Australia had "created frontiers where none exist. Although we have nothing more ferocious than state boundaries we have broken gauges with all the expense and delay which they involve. Each state has to provide an independent set of vehicles and workshops and we have incurred a huge economic waste through the transfer of goods at break of gauge stations.

"I am not one of the doleful prophets who cry that railways are doomed. I believe that there is a future for all forms of transport—rail, road, sea and air—but co-operation between these systems is necessary. Today we see an example of the benefits of such co-operation in the opening of this railway."

In the speeches at the official banquet it was recalled that when the East to West transcontinental railway was opened there were those who forecast that it would not pay for axle grease. Now in the twentieth year of its operation it had paid all working expenses and £45,000 towards the interest.

There are striking features associated with the development of this transcontinental railway. On the Nullarbor Plain, west of Port Augusta, it pursues what is considered to be the longest "straight" in the world—a distance of 330 miles without a curve. The Nullarbor (or treeless) Plain is a limestone expanse extending for 420 miles.

The line passes through one cattle station with an area of 3000 square miles and at one point aboriginal tribes wander to the railway in a wholly uncivilized state from the Musgrave Ranges which lie to the north. Bird life is fairly plentiful on the route and the country contains a variety of minerals and a chain of salt lakes.

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A. F. of L. Metal Polishers Resist Labor Board Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 29—The Metal Polishers' Union in future will refuse to take part in labor elections under the Wagner Act in plants where the union has a written contract with the employer.

The union's decision to this effect, announced at the A. F. of L. metal trades department sessions here, foreshadowed something approximating a strike against the National Labor Relations Board, which is accused by the A. F. of L. leaders here of discrimination against the federation and in favor of the Committee for Industrial Organization. This was the latest of a series of moves to combat the alleged tendency of the labor board, and follows Monday's announcement that a labor board decision will be contested in the Federal Courts.

"We are going to refuse to recognize the right of the board to hold any hearings or any elections whatsoever affecting our jurisdiction when we have a written agreement," said W. W. Britton, president of the Metal Polishers' Union, to the metal trades convention.

Mr. Britton urged the leaders of other metal trades unions to take a similar stand. The department acted by calling for an amendment to the National Labor Relations Act wiping out the A. F. of L. grievance.

Meanwhile, the metal trades department today disposed of the problem of expulsion of C. I. O. unions by saying nothing about it and simply voting for "continued opposition to the dual union activities of C. I. O." This solution was tactical, as many felt that the C. I. O. group had seceded and was practically out already and that to expel it now would only play into the C. I. O.'s hands by giving it the appearance of having been kicked out.

Claims Board Used as Tool

A little-observed weakness was attributed to the labor board law by the President of the metal polishers. He charged it was being used by groups of dissatisfied workers as a device to break their contracts with employers.

Sometimes, as he finds it, a discontented group in a union, frequently with radical leanings, is not satisfied with an agreement after it is made and, claims that better terms should have been obtained. This restless element then turns C. I. O., asks the labor board for an election, and if it wins, discards the A. F. of L. agreement for a new one.

"Agreements are instruments that are supposed to be kept," Mr. Britton proclaimed in the metal trades conference. "If you arrive at any agreement with an employer and it is not all you want, public opinion holds that the agreement should be kept until its expiration.

"Yet the National Labor Relations Board recognizes the right, by its past actions, for workers to say they want different people to represent them. It may be they want different people because they have not gotten what they wanted in the way of wages and hours. The law affords a loophole and gives the National Labor Relations Board the right to break agreements."

Would Strike Against Board

After the meeting Mr. Britton said that if the labor board forced the issue of elections with his union, the union would go on strike against the board.

Up to date the relations between the polishers' union and the labor board have been pretty good, Mr. Britton added, because in practically every case the board has set aside the metal polishers as a separate unit for an election of their own.

The metal trades department, however, voted here to call for an amendment to the National Labor Relations Act to "definitely protect the right of a craft or class of employees to determine the form of representation desired," as in the Railway Labor Act.

Such an amendment was framed by the A. F. of L. last February and introduced in the Senate by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. Soon thereafter Secretary of Labor Perkins, announced at a press conference, it was reported to the metal trades meeting, that the Administration was against any change in the law. It is obviously the plan of A. F. of L. officials to press anew for the Walsh amendment.

"I wouldn't take a case before the labor board," commented one of the national figures in the A. F. of L. "It is so much C. I. O. that you have almost a lost cause before you start. We are getting better results negotiating direct with employers."

Debate on Expulsion

The problem of expulsion of the original C. I. O. unions brought a spirited debate. Last year the department voted unanimously for expulsion and then the next week the convention of the A. F. of L. declined to expel and instead suspended the C. I. O. unions. To the general surprise, the Resolutions Committee this year recommended against expulsion. It is now late for formal expulsion, the committee felt, suggesting without apparent hope that the door be kept open for possible reunion.

After the resolution had been adopted mechanically, belated objectors obtained a reconsideration, and the question of expulsion was sent back to the committee for further discussion. Those who demurred generally urged taking no action and waiting on next week's convention of the A. F. of L. to handle the issue.

On the controversial wages and hours bill put into the last session of Congress by President Roosevelt and blocked in the House, the department recommended the definition of a general policy by the A. F. of L. convention. The bill would authorize national minimum wages and maximum hours, etc.

Officers of the metal trades and building trades departments of the federation were asked to initiate action. The presidents of both departments opposed the Roosevelt measure as originally drawn, and tried unsuccessfully to get it recommitted in the Senate, which virtually meant killing it.

In adopting a resolution against communism hitting without naming the activities of the communist minority within the C. I. O., the metal trades department declared that economic inequities could best be cured by democratic processes.

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State Police Forces Urged In Crime Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

would seem, can be strengthened without extending Federal jurisdiction by centralizing law enforcement within the states through the creation of state police departments and allocating to such department the criminal-law enforcement functions of the counties and municipalities, except possibly a few of the most populous ones," he writes.

"If this were done, we should have perhaps a hundred police forces instead of tens of thousands; co-ordination among the States would be enormously facilitated; and the police organization of each state would be simplified, lifted out of its various dark pockets and brought fully into the spotlight. According to available evidence, merely the establishment of a state police brings a substantial improvement in law enforcement, perhaps a greater improvement than has resulted from any expansion of federal activities. . . .

"Because notorious gangsters frequently operate without regard to state boundaries, we are disposed to think that all crimes are now of the same nature. . . . If one may hazard a guess, it would be that the majority of criminal cases are strictly local, from the commission of the crime to the apprehension of the criminal, and that a considerably larger majority are purely state affairs. If this guess is correct, the prior need with respect to the bulk of criminal-law enforcement work is for administrative improvement by and within each state.

"The first basic criticism of the present trend toward centralization, therefore, is that it skips the logical next step in administrative development. It tends to short-circuit the possibility of remedial action through state integration."

As an indication of the extent to which the bulk of crime control still falls upon local or state agencies, Dr. Millspaugh mentions that federal enforcement officers operating on land constitute probably not more than 4 per cent of the total police personnel of the United States, that New York City has a police establishment three times as large as the federal land force and spends three times as much on its police department, that the municipal and district courts of Massachusetts handle more than four times as many criminal prosecutions as do all the United States District Courts.

Among the Federal bureaus concerned with law enforcement, Dr. Millspaugh concedes that the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice is best placed to receive any further allocations of responsibility arising either from new laws or by transfer from existing bureaus. He cites various examples of successful co-operation among Federal enforcement services and of satisfactory arrangements where there might be an overlapping of authority. Yet he points out need of greater inter-departmental cordiality.

Tallest Stone Shaft

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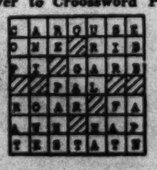

Model T Does 22,000 Miles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Proved upon countless occasions during the decades when it ruled the back roads of America, the amazing vitality of the Model T Ford automobile was emphasized again here today following the completion of a 22,000-mile trip by Miguel Divo between Buenos Aires and New York.

When he rattled through the Holland Tunnel and into Manhattan yesterday, Mr. Divo had been on the road two years and eight months, passing over high mountains, across deserts and through jungles in a trip which is to end where his Model T began its career—the Ford plant near Detroit.

Stopping off in New York to be honored at a luncheon by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Mr. Divo revealed that the original tires were still on the automobile and that it was still using the battery installed at the beginning of the journey.

In fact, the Model T was described as being in good condition, but when Mr. Divo starts back in the direction of Argentina, he is not going to drive this time. He is going by steamship.

Accompanying Mr. Divo were Mrs. Divo and Francisco Delcasty, an Argentinian newspaperman, who joined the party in Nicaragua.

The trip was started on Jan. 30, 1935, when the little automobile sputtered west from the Argentine capital toward the Andes, crossed the backbone of the Americas and turned north from Santiago, Chile, to follow the coast line toward far distant Detroit.

At one point the party crashed into a rock and crushed the radiator of the Ford, but they crept on across a desert and managed to cross the Peruvian border and reach Lima. Much of the way was through a roadless wilderness, and at one point the adventurers had to slash their path through a dense jungle. Once the Model T sank with a raft, and was under water for 15 days.

To pack food and supplies, Mr. Divo said he was forced to practice his profession of sleight-of-hand artist. The car was loaded at all times with at least 35 gallons of gasoline, so fuel supplies were adequate he said.

A. F. of L. Official Cites Cases

(Continued from Page 1)

ers had a membership of less than 2000. The electrical workers' brotherhood of the A. F. of L. had between 1000 and 1200 members. The C. I. O. union called a strike and initiated mass picketing with people imported from New York and Philadelphia.

"The labor board recognized the C. I. O. union's demand for an election. Members of the A. F. of L. union and of the company took no part. Practically all those voting were dues paying and paper members of the C. I. O. unit. The votes cast numbered some 2300 out of between 13,000 and 14,000 employees.

"The labor board dropped the principle of majority rule and certified the C. I. O. union as the sole bargaining agency for all employees. An agreement was then negotiated with the company carrying among others the signature of John L. Lewis.

"In the Gulf Oil Company at Beaumont, Texas, the management recognized the boilermakers' union as having a majority of the men in its plant, and told the union it was willing to do business with it if the labor board permitted. The matter of authorization by the board has been held up for six months. Feeling in the A. F. of L. union is that the board is waiting for the C. I. O. to come and take the A. F. of L. membership away.

A Tennessee Case

"At the International Combustion Engineering Company at Chattanooga, Tenn., a vote was taken in the boiler plant four weeks ago and still the result has not yet been announced by the board. Only a few hundred men are involved and a decision as to the outcome should obviously not require so much time. The A. F. of L. men deem this but one of numerous instances where effort was made to delay a decision where they were in the lead and to create more industrial unrest.

"At the small plant of the American Steel Company of Kansas City, Mo., the labor board ordered an election, permitting a preference on the ballot only between the C. I. O. and the company union and giving no place to an A. F. of L. union of boilermakers, which tried in vain to get on. Eight workmen voted for the C. I. O., seven for the company union, and 23 members of the boilermakers' union scratched their ballots and refused to vote. The labor board certified the C. I. O. organization as the sole bargaining agency.

A Case in Missouri

"At the Columbia Steel Tank Company, at Kansas City, Mo., the Boilermakers' Union of the A. F. of L. had the men organized and had negotiations going for six or seven months. The company and the labor board kept the thing dragging on. The company discharged some of the men for union activity, but the labor board refused to condemn the company for so doing.

"Finally, when the union could not get anywhere, the men became disgusted and quit. Then four or five months ago the C. I. O. went in and organized. They got enough to put on a sit-down strike, and the company signed a C. I. O. agreement. Nothing delayed the board in certifying the C. I. O. as the negotiating unit.

"Then the C. I. O. took 15 cents an hour off the pay of the high rated men getting from 90 cents to $1 an hour, and put the 15 cents on the pay of the workers in the lowest brackets.

"If the A. F. of L. union had struck, it would have come through all right. It lost out because it was trying to negotiate instead of pulling a strike."

Both the C. I. O. and the labor board may have their own interpretations of the foregoing circumstances. But regardless of that, it is such reported occurrences, vouched for by leading officers of the A. F. of L. organization, as are stirring up dissatisfaction with the National Labor Relations Board. Not all regional offices of the board are criticized, some evidently having smooth relations with both sides.

Police Win Fellowships To Study Traffic Control

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Nine active police officers from as many municipalities were granted cash fellowships Sept. 27 which entitled them to one year's study at Northwestern University of traffic law enforcement and accident prevention.

The fellowships were made possible by a grant of $10,000 to the institute by the Kemper Foundation for traffic police training. Those selected after a succession of elimination examinations included Trooper Ralph J. Buckley, Connecticut State Police, Hartford; Patrolman Gordon H. Sheehe, Rutland, Vt., and Patrolman Arthur J. Leahey, Syracuse, N. Y.

Earl Peel

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Earl Peel, who passed on today, was chairman of the Royal Commission which went out to Jerusalem last November to plan a settlement of the critical situation between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine. The report drawn up by his commission formed the basis for the proposals which are now before the League Assembly.

Earl Peel had long been in political life, having been a member of the London County Council before entering Parliament as the Conservative member for South Manchester in 1900. A barrister by profession, he was appointed chairman of the committee for protection of neutral vessels in 1914.

He became Undersecretary for War in the Lloyd George Cabinet immediately after the close of the World War and shortly afterwards Minister of Transport. He attained his highest cabinet rank in 1922 when he became Secretary of State for England, and later Lord Privy Seal. In 1930 he took a prominent part in the discussions of the Round Table Conference in London over the question of a constitution for India.

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LaGuardia Ruining Police, Mahoney Says, Crying 'Red'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Democratic mayoral campaign lines were drawn today as Jeremiah T. Mahoney evoked the "red menace" and charged that four years of LaGuardia policies had changed New York "from a city of harmony and industry to a city of strife, haven for Communist agitation."

The issue came straight from the Tammany book as organization professionals have written it during the Fusion administration, and was the Democratic nominee's central theme as he made Manhattan rounds last night.

This took him to Tammany Hall for the first time since the pre-primary party split which climaxed, with a crushing defeat for the Wigwam die-hards, the division between old-line and New Deal Democrats here that began with the 1932 presidential victory. Mr. Mahoney appeared arm-in-arm with Representative Christopher D. Sullivan, Tammany chief, in the crowded auditorium of the hall and was loudly acclaimed, as were his ticket mates, Frank J. Taylor for comptroller and Max J. Schneider for president of the council.

In Tammany Terms

Mr. Mahoney's attack on Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia was in terms to which the braves themselves had given currency—importer of "carpet-baggers" for commissioners in defiance of the tradition of mayoral patronage; "demoralizer of the police" in forbidding use of nightsticks against "lawless" labor groups; tolerator of destructive and disorderly mobs whose uncurbed disregard of the rights of others was driving business from the city. It was a rehash of generally discredited political attacks that sounded like good old "fire and brimstone" campaigning.

"I am calling attention to these things," Mr. Mahoney said, "not as Candidate Mahoney looking for votes but as Jerry Mahoney who was born in New York, loves New York, owes everything he has to New York and resents with his heart and soul the things which are being done to New York.

"Today our magnificent police force is in a complete state of bewilderment because they have been directed not to perform their sworn duty, and they fear to perform it lest they offend some of the red fringe responsible for most of the disorder. . . .

"The same red fringe is now boldly, openly flaunting its support of the candidacy of Mayor LaGuardia for re-election. We all used to dismiss the Union Square soap-boxers as of no consequence, but here they are, gentleman, backed by an approving Mayor ready to tear down all the things in this grand old town that most of us think worth while."

Third-Class Executives

As for the "swarm of third-class executives Mayor LaGuardia has brought to town to help him misdirect the affairs of this great city," Mr. Mahoney declared it was "not necessary to go outside this room to find a number of men, born and raised in New York, who could qualify as experts in their particular fields." Granting his election and assumption of office on Jan. 1, Mr. Mahoney promised that trains leaving New York would "need extra coaches to return these out-of-town geniuses to the crossroads and whistling stops whence they came."

Few impartial observers here today see serious threat to the Mayor in this line of attack. Instead, it is held to savor more of political bugaboo than of the issue of good government which is at stake, and it is believed that, to hold his own in the face of the LaGuardia record of municipal management freed of machine control, the Democratic candidate must build a campaign on more substantial bases.

There was little reaction to Mr. Mahoney's opening salvo among Independents today, and in all quarters it was conceded that the Mayor had opened his campaign on the stronger note.

Judges Selected

Tammany ratification of the Mahoney New Deal ticket last night was followed by the meeting of the Democratic judicial convention for first district Supreme Court nominations. These named Justices Aaron J. Levy, Salvatore A. Cotillo and Edward J. Glennon to succeed themselves, and Interim Justices Thomas F. Noonan and Charles Poletti to full terms.

Simultaneously, the Republican and American Labor parties duplicated the nominations of Justices Cotillo, Glennon and Poletti. The Republicans, however, eliminated Justice Levy, Democratic candidate for re-election, who failed of bar association approval. The other names on the Republican slate are Justice Nathan D. Perlman of Special Sessions Court and Charles E. Buckner, Republicans; and on the Labor Party's, Paul J. Kern, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, and Nathan Frankel, Industries Relations Counsel to Mayor LaGuardia.

Dawes and Harbord Sail

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Former Vice-President Dawes of Chicago and Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America and former chief of staff under Gen. John J. Pershing, sailed aboard the Europa last night for France. They will dedicate at Chateau Thierry a memorial to Americans who fell in the Aisne-Marne salient during the World War.

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Pay for Educational Programs Urged to Bring Them Into Own

News in Radio

One of the most important points made by Frank Earnest Hill in his survey of educational radiocasting entitled "Listen and Learn" is the statement that education by air will have to be paid for before it comes into its own. Mr. Hill draws upon the success of some of the Federal radio programs and of experimental network musical and dramatic features as arguments.

Believing that "education by air is more of an art than a profession," Mr. Hill thinks that many of the future radio educators will come from the ranks of the dramatists, writers and actors. The "art" will have to pay good money for artists. Stations and educators alike must wake up and create more fine programs by the method which has already created the greater number of them—adequate remuneration.

Even more sound is Mr. Hill's proposal that a generous portion of the ultra-high frequencies be set off for educational radiocasting. The good local coverage obtained by these frequencies make them ideal for educational work, he believes. He cites the work being done by Station W1XAL on short waves as an example of the excellent exploratory work being done on the lesser-used portions of the radio frequency bands.

Peak for Station?

Mt. Washington, the highest mountain in New England, may become the location of a commercial ultra-high frequency radio station if the plans of the Yankee Network of Boston materialize.

Col. Henry Teague, operator of the famous Mt. Washington cog-wheel railroad and the property on the mountain top, announces that arrangements have been made for the establishment of a full-time, year-round radio station on the peak.

From Washington comes word that the Yankee Network, Inc., has made application to the Federal Communications Commission for authority to locate its station W1XER on the peak. The station, operating on shortwave, is now at Quincy, Mass.

Possibilities of the site as an ultra-high frequency radiocaster of television, facsimile and radiocast signals are said to be ideal. "Line-of-sight" radiocasting, which is a feature of radio waves on the ultra-high band, could spray much of New England with signal energy.

The Mt. Washington location has been the scene of experimental meteorological work in ultra-high frequencies. For several years relays have been carried on between Mt. Washington and the Blue Hill Observatory in Massachusetts under the direction of Dr. Charles F. Brooks, noted meteorologist of Harvard.

Occupation of the peak in several winters past has been described in the book, "Mount Washington Reoccupied," by Robert Scott Monahan, one of a group of young men who spent the winter there as a member of the weather observation staff.

This group lived in an old stage office building on the mountain top. Now a five-room observatory complete with furnace is nearing completion, and if the radio station is located there Mount Washington reoccupied may become a permanent fact.

Radio in Law Enforcement

New ways of expanding the role of air communication in law enforcement work have been developed recently, according to reports to the International Association of Chiefs of Police at Chicago. With more than 550 city and county police departments in the country supplied with radios of a one or two-way variety, the various departments are constantly looking toward improved uses of the radio in police work.

Five-state co-operation among Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana police forces, has been established to develop uniformity of radio communication and interstate emergency blockades. Police superintendents and chief radio communication officers plan to remain in close contact with one another by holding conferences at 90-day intervals.

A teletype for patrol cars is now under experiment by Maj. Lynn G Adams, deputy commissioner of the Pennsylvania Motor Police. The "facsimile" system sends words by radio that are received through a set which converts the impulses into light, thence to letters. Thus a driver can leave his patrol car and still receive orders. With this system it is said to be virtually impossible to "tap" and receive police messages from any point other than a police car.

Radio interference was outlawed by ordinance in Detroit in August. Under the ordinance generators and other mechanical apparatus causing electro-magnetic waves or disturbances of high frequency oscillations that interfere with radio reception are subject to check by the radio division of the Detroit police department. Present records indicate that more than 90 per cent of the complaints are cleared up just by locating the source of the interference and informing the owner, who willingly has it fixed without further discussion.

A series of ten concerts conducted by Arturo Toscanini, noted Italian conductor, will constitute the National Broadcasting Company's Christmas gift to the nation. The Toscanini series will open on Dec. 25 at 9:30 p. m., eastern time, over the NBC-Red network. Two concerts conducted by Pierre Monteux will precede the Toscanini concerts, beginning Nov. 13, followed by three concerts conducted by Arthur Rodzinski beginning Dec. 4.

Where Roosevelt Paused to Contemplate Progress

Scenes In and Near Timberline Lodge in Oregon

Top, Left to Right—Wood-Carved Newel Post by a Native Craftsman. View of Mount Hood From Near Timberline Lodge. An Exterior View of Part of Timberline Lodge. Bottom, Left to Right—Timberline Lodge, Built by the WPA for the Forest Service Near Mount Hood in Oregon. All of the Furniture Is Made by Hand

President Spends Day of Seclusion With His Daughter

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 29.—Today, as Mr. Justice Black was landing in Norfolk, Va., President Roosevelt was quietly shut up in the Lawtonwood, Seattle home of his daughter and son-in-law, having placed about as many land miles between himself and the Black-Klan question as continental United States affords.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were in almost complete seclusion. They were enjoying themselves as parents and grandparents seeking to avoid the tumult of politics in which they have just crossed the Continent. Actually, their presence in Seattle has many political implications. The President's son-in-law, John Boettiger, is publisher of William Randolph Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer, which he is attempting with some indication of success to put on its feet after the Guild strike last year.

The State of Washington is still one of the most New Dealism States in the Union, with the labor issue and the power issue dominant.

At Bonneville yesterday, opening the service units of a dam shared by Washington and Oregon alike, the Chief Executive, emphatically took his stand once more with the advocates of cheapest possible power, governmentally made and distributed if necessary.

Disappointing to Some

His speech disappointed those Portlanders who has envisaged Bonneville as the center of a vast new industrial development, for the President favored widest possible distribution of the power to rural and decentralized commerce rather than at a cut rate to big industries.

The President's son-in-law in Seattle has been taking a moderate part in the acute labor conflicts of this area, preaching conciliation and taking his stand with the American Federation of Labor which is the more moderate of the union groups here, although under the leadership of Dave Beck, Teamsters Union head, whose tactics up and down the coast are said to show equal roughness with the militant C. I. O.

Mr. Beck was at the station to greet President Roosevelt last night, along with Mayor John F. Dore of Seattle, who is closely connected with the A. F. of L. leader. The Roosevelts, ensconced in a motorcar decorated as for a flower festival with a mass of pink dahlias, were paraded in the streets in a celebration in which the Mayor took a leading part.

Thus, in so far as the President's presence in Seattle has any political significance, it strengthens the position of his son-in-law, now allied with the more conservative labor and helps out the Dore-Beck group.

Seattle Is Enthusiastic

Seattle, however, ignoring these fine distinctions, turned out in great numbers and with enormous enthusiasm to greet the President, showing emphatically its New Deal sympathies. Nowhere across the Continent have crowds been nearly so lively as they were here. People milled in the principal streets, running along beside the presidential car as far as their breath and the congestion would permit.

Before he reached Portland, the President had gone from Bonneville up the beautiful Columbia River Gorge to Hood River, thence onto the plateau where the famous Hood River apples were in abundant fruit, and around Mount Hood to Timberline Lodge, 6000 feet up on the south side.

This amazing structure was built by WPA at a cost of some $650,000. It is a splendid resort hotel, mainly for winter sports, in which early American and Indian motifs have been emphasized in hotel and furniture all made by relief hand labor.

But there is a shadow over the picture. The Government is having trouble finding a concessionaire to operate the hotel on lease, the chief hitch being uncertainty over what authority shall clear heavy snow from the six-mile highway from the public road up the mountain.

Now in Seattle, the President has a little time to organize his thoughts in a restful home setting after crossing the Continent. If he has considered anything, it will probably be not that crowds still turn out for him, but that they always applaud his references to budget-balancing, and that in most sections the nation is flourishing, with the need for relief work and special prospects becoming greatly less.

Yet local politicians still ask for money. So the President has his choice between one type of popularity and materially reducing the federal rain of money.

Timberline Lodge in Oregon Made by Hand of Native Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 29—With the marks of the adz showing in its native timbers, and rock for construction selected from the mountain crags above, the WPA-built Timberline Lodge, which President Roosevelt and his entourage visited last night at Mt. Hood, 60 miles from here, is a museum of handcraft and of the forest resources of the Northwest. Dedication is scheduled for Dec. 1.

It was the object of the designers of Timberline Lodge to finish the building for the Forest Service, in a manner resembling the type of work that could have been done by our pioneer forefathers, with their simple tools and equipment. This idea has been carried out to the most minute details.

The roof is of split shakes and the siding of clapboards. Tooling marks give character to the huge timber which support the main structure. The guest rooms, though equipped with all modern conveniences, give the impression of having been built with hand-sawn lumber and polished down. Even the doors are slabs that appear to have been built up with planks and each one rides on hand-made hinges.

The lodge is entered through a huge slab door, which together with its iron ornaments, weighs more than 1100 pounds, and yet a little child can swing it easily on its hand-made roller-bearing hinges. The beds, chairs and tables, even the writing desks around the balcony, are hand made of heavy planks and finished to harmonize with the massive architectural scheme.

The stair treads are oak planks, hand hewn from Oregon forests; all the newel posts are cut from old rejected cedar telephone poles and the figures of western birds and animals have been cut into them by an expert wood carver of the old school.

Official opening is not for a month yet, but the long line of visitors which has driven up the scenic road to the construction site during the summer has been generously received and guided through the building. During one month of this summer 1760 private automobiles went over the road to the lodge, and among the 8000 visitors during the month were people from 40 different states and five different Canadian provinces, in addition to visitors from France, Scotland, Australia, Peru, Siam, China, Ireland, Panama and Switzerland.

Timberline Lodge has been rightly named because it would be impossible to locate at a point more precisely at timberline. Below the lodge on the approach side the heavily wooded canyon walls fall away from the very door steps, while above the treeless volcanic slopes stretch up to the mountain's summit. At the very point where nature's struggle between forests and the mountain storm is most relentless, the Government has built this spectacular hostelry.

The fact that the entire building was fabricated by human hands, and that the materials used were all taken from the immediate forest below and the rock-strewn slopes above, give this building a character apart from that of most other mountain lodges.

San Francisco's Pier Tie-Up Ends At Farm Behest

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

San Francisco: A blockade of San Francisco's waterfront ended today at the direction of Teamsters Union officials who had ordered it Sept. 1 in an A. F. of L.-C. I. O. dispute for control of inland warehousemen.

The executive committee of the San Francisco local, International Teamsters Union, announced that the embargo was lifted out of deference to California farmers, who declared the boycott threatened to ruin them.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Upstate New York's 10,000 union truck drivers rolled along the roads today under a new contract while their employers pressed for an interstate labor pact. Associated Trucking Industry, Inc., representing 1000 concerns, signed the contract last night with an International A. F. of L. union and formally brought a brief walkout to a close. The contract prescribed an average 7½ per cent wage rise.

Covington, Va.: Judge Benjamin Haden granted a motion today to set aside judgments until Oct. 15 in the cases of 12 persons receiving jail sentences for violation of a court injunction restricting picketing at the Industrial Rayon plant here. Defense counsel asked for additional time to study the advisability of an appeal.

Wellsboro, Penna.: The National Labor Relations Board had on its records today testimony that Elkland Borough paid $7190 for private detectives during the strike at the Elkland Leather Company plant.

Walter Kelly of Philadelphia, accounts manager for the William J. Burns Detective Agency, said yesterday at the inquiry on charges that the company violated the Wagner Act, that 12 operatives were employed from June 28 to Aug. 3.

Buffalo, N. Y.: The Hygrade Meat Packing Corporation reached a "collective agreement" with C. I. O. butchers and ended the threat of a general strike in eight other cities. Henry J. Winters, NLRB regional director, got the contesting parties successfully together after more than two months of controversy.

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Paris Asks Proof of Fascist Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 29—In French eyes the meeting of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini in Berlin, with their accompanying speeches, leave the European situation essentially unchanged.

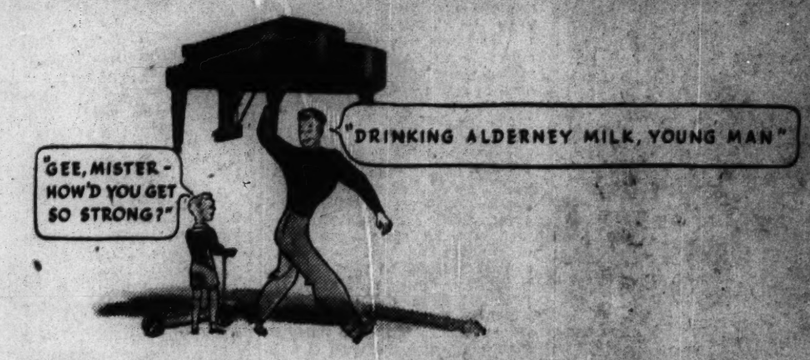
"Vague and contradictory," is the judgment of the French press on the two climactic addresses. French opinion finds it difficult to reconcile the dictators' offer of peace with Signor Mussolini's prophecy that "Europe of tomorrow will be Fascist."

For France, as for the United States, democracy remains the best if not the only lasting basis of peace. To the dramatic meeting in Berlin, France opposes the quiet but active collaboration of the British and French Governments.

Efficacy of this co-operation is expected to be made evident again in the Franco-British note to Italy, which is expected to show that the two democracies are firmly united in demanding withdrawal of Italian forces from Spain.

Assurances given by the two dictators that the Berlin meeting hasn't resulted in the constitution of a hostile bloc directed against any other powers is welcomed in France. It must be admitted, however, that French official circles here are somewhat skeptical as to the concrete value of such assertions.

The general conclusion here is that the attitude taken by Germany and Italy in the next few weeks toward British and French efforts to solve the problem of non-intervention in Spain will be a true test of the sincerity of Herr Hitler's and Signor Mussolini's peace pledges.



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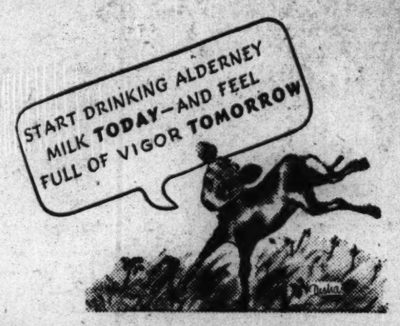

THE MILK WITH THE DEEP CREAM LINE

Parole System End Is Proposed In Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 28 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle said today he was considering the advisability of abolishing the entire parole system of Pennsylvania.

Governor Earle said he has appointed a committee to make a study of the situation and submit a report before the first of the year for possible action at a special session of the legislature.

The chief executive said he would offer three ideas to the committee for study.

1. Abolition of the parole system.
2. Speeding up trials.
3. Creation of one sentencing court for the entire state.

He declared sentencing in this country and in Pennsylvania was "too erratic."

"Every judge has a different idea about the severity of sentence," the Governor said.

"One sentencing court would take this phase out of politics, would take the sentiment out of sentencing, and would make the setup uniform."

Under his plan the pardon board would have the power only to commute death sentences and to recommend pardons. All sentences would be flat, with no minimums or maximums. There would be a uniform amount of time off for good behavior.

Turkeys Not Streamlined, They're Bigger Than Ever

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Instead of being streamlined, as the Agriculture Department desires, this year's turkeys are bigger than last's.

Growers report that turkeys marketed for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners will be about two tenths of a pound heavier than last year, when the average was 14.7 pounds.

Prior to the last hatching season, Federal poultry experts urged the development of smaller turkeys, shaped something like a duck, to fit the needs of today's small families.

World News at Cleveland Fair

The Monitor Pavilion at Great Lakes Exposition

Tax Decentralization Sought

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29 (AP)—Two Federal tax officials said yesterday that the government was seeking to speed settlement of large income tax disputes by a process of "decentralization" to divert cases from Washington.

"The success of the decentralization program depends entirely upon the willingness of the taxpayer and the tax officer to give and take on the basis of reasonableness," Milton E. Carter, assistant commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department, told the American Bar Association's Federal tax clinic.

Arthur H. Kent, assistant general counsel of the Treasury Department, said speedy determination of tax liabilities might "require a more decentralized administration, the assumption of more responsibility by the field force and an incentive to taxpayers to settle their cases in the fields."

He added, however, that "a workable scheme of decentralization that will retain the advantages of centralization and avoid its evils is not easy to find. The advantages of centralization lie in the fact that it can best insure uniformity in the application of the law to all taxpayers."

Some way must be found, he said, to "retain these advantages . . . and at the same time to avoid the dangers in decentralization of local political influence."

Mr. Carter suggested establishment of "the service on a career basis."

Change in Tactics On Court Forecast

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29 (AP)—Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska "guessed" here last night that President Roosevelt might seek to remove some of the Supreme Court's powers rather than add new justices.

"I don't think the President's next attempt will be to add judges to the court," the Nebraska foe of the Roosevelt court plan told an interviewer as he arrived here to appear before the American Bar Association.

"It is my guess—but only a guess, understand—that he will propose some other form of taking away the powers of the court."

The senators who blocked the Administration's last court plan "are prepared to oppose to the bitter end any proposal to apply force to the judiciary to make it bow to the will of the Executive or Congress," Mr. Burke said.

He asserted that President Roosevelt "is still popular with the people, but he has gone beyond the point that he can have anything he wants."

Roosevelt Plan Foe Heads Junior Bar

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29 (AP)—Election of Weston Vernon of New York, an opponent of President Roosevelt's court reorganization plan, as chairman of the Junior Bar Conference was announced today. The group is composed of younger members of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Vernon defeated R. W. Pharr of Memphis, whose supporters described him also as an opponent of the court plan, although he formerly supported it. Mr. Pharr is retiring vice-chairman of the Junior Bar.

Harold Wahl of Jacksonville, Fla., was elected vice-chairman and Paul Hannah of Washington was re-elected secretary.

New Officers Named By Two Judicial Bodies

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29 (AP)—Two judicial groups meeting here with the American Bar Association have announced new officers.

Judge John J. Parker of the Federal District Court of North Carolina was named chairman of the judicial section of the Bar Association. Judge Ernest A. Inglis of the Connecticut Supreme Court is a member of the executive council.

Frank Grinnell of Boston was named president of the National Conference of Judicial Councils. Judge Edward Finch of the New York Court of Appeals is a member of the executive council.

War Department Places Training Plane Contract

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The War Department awarded a $411,500 contract today to North American Aviation, Inc., of Inglewood, Calif., for 34 basic training planes for Air Corps organized reserves.

The transaction increased to 67 the number of planes of that type recently purchased from the North American company.

Monitor Pavilion Appreciated By Host of Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Since the second Great Lakes Exposition opened here in the spring, The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion has been a center of interest to thousands of visitors from all parts of the world.

Taking a look through the register in a corner of the main room, it is seen that each state in the country and Canada are represented among the signatures.

Also to be found there are the signatures of men and women from points as far away as China, South Africa and the Hawaiian Islands and there has also been a liberal representation from England, France, Germany, Scotland and other European countries.

Attendants say that as many as 11 states and several foreign countries have been represented in a single day.

Monitor Issues Displayed

Of particular interest to visitors to the main room were nine issues of the Monitor which were tacked above the newspaper table. These issues, which were taken from the files of local branch church members and enclosed in cellophane jackets, included the first issue dated Nov. 25, 1908; the Lindberg Paris flight issue of May 23, 1927, and a special Ohio issue.

A special display was given to the Coronation issue of the Monitor and hundreds of additional copies could have been sold if they had been available.

Another corner of the room was given over to the Monitor Advertising Information Committee. Here were to be found large scrap books with full page advertisements of local and national concerns.

The world-wide coverage of The Christian Science Publishing Society was portrayed in a large mural that covered the upper half of one end of the main room.

Many Student Visitors

Among the visitors were many high school and college students who told of having used the Monitor as a source of information in their class work. Others came in after reading enlarged copies of clippings from the Monitor on a bulletin on the outside. These clippings usually included a cartoon and editorial of current interest.

Just off the main room was a small conversation and rest room with a built-in display case with the published works of Mary Baker Eddy.

It is not yet possible to learn the total number of visitors but there is no question, the committee in charge says, but that the pavilion has done much to acquaint thousands with the wide field of the Monitor.

Light Plants Ordered To Pay 6 P. C. on Deposits

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—The Public Service Commission ordered all New York municipal electric plants today to pay a 6 per cent interest rate on deposits to secure payment for electric service. The order provided that municipal utilities must credit the interest on customers' bills at two-year intervals and that the amount of deposit could not exceed the estimate of two months' bills.

The commission said that its action resulted from an inquiry into the rules and practices of municipal plants in the State, with respect to consumers' deposits. The order is effective Nov. 1 for three years.

Austrian Papers Welcome Display Of Fascist Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 29—The more influential Austrian papers approve Premier Mussolini's and Reichsführer Hitler's Berlin speeches. The Government organ, Reichspost, is even enthusiastic. It emphasizes German-Italian attachment to peace and approves without reserve the opposition of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini to Bolshevism. In fact, Government papers here more closely identify themselves with the Fascists and National Socialists than usual.

Scores of thousands of Austrians throughout the country listened to the Berlin speeches over the radio, and imagined themselves taking part in a manifestation of German unity and power.

In Hungary also a large part of the press voices enthusiastic approval. Hungarians rejoice over Germany's success in freeing herself from many restrictions imposed by the Versailles Treaty, and heartily advocate a European peace based on honor, prosperity, and right—for which they think Berlin and Rome are striving.

It is true many Hungarians fear German penetration toward the southeast, but they also think that the triumph of policies of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini would help Hungary to restore at least some of her lost territories and populations. In choosing, therefore, between the combination of the Little Entente, on one hand, or Germany and Italy in Central Europe on the other, most Hungarians prefer Germany and Italy.

Unrest in Ethiopia Is Held No Threat To Italian Control

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—Official French advices to the ministry of colonies today said that unrest was stirring in the ranks of Ethiopian natives but indicated that Italy was maintaining a firm hold on her East African empire.

A high official of the ministry said that Ethiopian natives, refugees in Djibouti, seaport of French Somaliland, had originated reports that a large scale revolution had provoked grave fighting. These reports were unconfirmed.

Official dispatches said there was "some agitation" in several towns, centering at Makale and Aksum, but the movement did not appear as an important threat to Italian rule.

"The truth is that the Italians are having difficulties but not so great as represented," a spokesman said.

Aid to Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

gling for complete mastery in his own ranks, but today he is undoubted ruler, combining in himself the highest offices of state, including that of the head of the army, which give him even greater power than that enjoyed by Signor Hussolini in Italy. Tables have been turned on the Venice meeting, and Germany feels well satisfied tonight that Italy cannot, even if it wished, henceforth minimize the strength of the northern end of the Berlin-Rome axis.

Under such circumstances it is not considered very important what particular problem is discussed. In Austria, for example, Germany knows what its future policy is to be, and it is certainly not Italy who will prevent it, even if that country should desire to do so.

Go 5500 Miles by Dogsled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Probably the longest trip ever made by dogsled was completed here when Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Carroll, of Ootsa, B. C., arrived after a 5500-mile journey from their home on the Pacific coast. They are returning by the same method of transportation.

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New Chairs
we have needed for so long

"SHOP" for *Chairs* at MONITOR ADVERTISERS

1092 FURNITURE and FURNISHING STORES
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Invite Monitor Readers to their Fall Displays

What a difference a chair or two makes in the appearance of your home! Then add a rug, new curtains, and something bright in the kitchen—and—presto!—you begin to have the feeling of a new home. You will find it a joy to visit Monitor-advertised stores and select the things you need to beautify your home. Your shopping may well begin with reading the advertisements in the current issues of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Blue and Silver

WHATEVER Shakespeare may have thought about the unimportance of names, I believe he would have agreed that there is a great deal in a title—I wish there wasn't so much. I know to my cost that the mere sound of a title often makes all the difference to whether I read the stuff or not, and the substance of it has even worse effects. So all the headline and title writers and other editorial pundits have me at their mercy, and I probably lose a great deal, for the sake of what sounds to me a felicitous or ugly combination of words.

My title is a case in point. It sounds all right to me; in fact, it is rather a lovely combination of sounds and pleasant suggestions, but it gives no inkling of the subject, which, I am told, is an editorial weakness. Blue and silver are, I believe, without certainty, the colours of the City of Westminster; and, if anyone thinks about them at all in that connection, they would probably anticipate a Coronation story or something miles away from the fact. And whether this is intriguing or irritating depends on the individual and his mood.

* * *

SO I HAD BETTER waste no more time in saying that my Blue and Silver were two cats, just plain English cats, one a Midland cat and the other a Sussex cat. They were opposite in sex and quite different in colour and appearance; but they had a common quality of originality which is why, apart from their pleasant names, I thought they might be linked together for the purpose of exhibition. Both Blue and Silver were country cats, which is no special comment on their character except that perhaps a country cat has more scope for developing originality than a town cat, because its life is more varied and opportunities for adventure more frequent.

Blue was the lady and must come first in the time-honoured way, although she was so modest I doubt if she would ever have claimed her privileges. Her name is no description of her. She was a sandy tabby with a wide, kind face, her sides faintly striped; and her only striking feature was one of the longest and best ringed tails I have ever met—and there is more character, if not actual drama, in tails than most people realize. But that is another and quite possible story and, if it ever gets written, will be called simply and strongly "Tails," without any double meaning.

* * *

BLUE'S TAIL WAS so long that, when she sat and stared into the winter fire, it not only circled her front paws but left something over for the back ones, if they weren't too far away; or, if she was curled up, it was invaluable for keeping her nose warm or cool according to the season. Her origin was obscure. She seems to have appeared from the oast houses of a neighbouring hop farm, to adopt two girls who were attempting to attract visitors to a small and perfectly modernized sixteenth-century manor house, hidden in the folded hills where bluebells possessed the woods, honeysuckle the hedges and even the horse ponds were fenced with foxgloves.

Whether Blue was to her manor house born, so to speak, I have no proof; but I doubt it, knowing a tiny bit of the marvellous sympathy of cats and all animals for their environment.

The facts, or just a few of them, because I never knew her well enough to know them all, were that the place was infested with rabbits; they ate up the garden and were a local pest and nuisance. The girls were definitely in protest against them. So Blue, in her wisdom, decided that there was no need for her to refine or curb her instincts in that particular direction, no man objecting, and she made some slight inroad on their numbers in the process.

But, with birds, it was quite another story. She learnt that the girls loved birds and welcomed them, that the garden and the farm were as much of a sanctuary as they could make them. So blackbirds and thrushes, hedge-sparrows, chaffinches and robins nested in the hedges and bushes, and missel-thrushes laid their big spotted eggs in the low forks of the apple trees; and Blue took not the slightest notice of them nor they of her.

With her tiger-striped kitten, William Henry, she played stalking games along the herbaceous borders and, if fledglings sometimes blundered into them, they were either ignored or encouraged to go and amuse themselves elsewhere.

The remodelling of the house had provided some ventilation outlets beneath the ground floors along the garden front; great tit families had taken possession of two of them, and the parental comings and goings, between sunrise and sunset, were as regular as the clock.

* * *

ONE CLUTCH OF a claw would have pulled the tile covering from the nests or the slightest campaign against the parents would have brought starvation in a day. With her son beside her, she watched their comings and goings with polite detachment and, when we lifted the tiles to see the squirming mass of half-feathered titmice, she just looked in on them, too, and waited quietly to be invited to accompany us on our evening walk round the farm.

She was just the same with chickens. What her previous experience had been, no one knew. She might have had a regular nursing job in an incubator, but it is hardly likely. When a basket of half-dry chickens was brought into the kitchen from a clumsy-footed hen, she was instantly and deeply moved. She heard the cheeps beneath the cloth and sat herself beside the basket, thinking hard. Her duty came clearly to her. With a paw over the edge, she lifted the cover high enough to see the bedraggled inmates. Her maternal instincts swept aside all repressions. She pulled the cloth away, so that she could climb in; and the last scene of the play was Blue, curled up in the basket, drying off the chickens with a long pink tongue and cosxing them to burrow in her warm fur.

* * *

SILVER WAS A Midland cat who could cross the brook from Derbyshire to Nottinghamshire at the bottom of his garden, the very essence of masculinity, a short-tailed, heavy-shouldered silver tabby, as strong as a terrier; and yet his character was every bit as complex as Blue's and not altogether unlike it in its originality and adaptability to environment.

He grew up in the country, in an old brick and timbered Elizabethan Dower House where family ghosts were supposed to walk, where rats did actually invade the dining-room sideboard and the ferrets in the stables seldom had many holidays.

So, like Blue and her rabbits, Silver grew up to know that rats were public enemies, number one to a thousand, and he supplemented the ferrets' efforts more than efficiently. Although, so far as we know, he never actually fraternized with them, he could often be seen sitting beside their hutches, watching them and probably swapping plans and reminiscences.

* * *

ONE OF THE first of the queer characteristics that Silver developed was a passion for the water. Water isn't exactly the average cat's natural habitat, although a good many cats don't seem to mind spending their lives at sea, and shipwreck stories are full of their savings. But Silver loved the water,—not to look at or to voyage on, but to bathe in. A brook ran at the foot of the orchard and a few fingerling trout inhabited its foot-deep pools. It became Silver's holiday home and, whenever we went down to see how the young kingfishers were getting on in their nest in the cut bank at the top of the pasture, Silver invariably followed and waded in slowly and deliberately always upstream, deeper and deeper, till the ripples washed over his back. The pools were seldom deeper than that, and usually shallowed into a stickle where he would sit watching the water trickle over the stones and across his feet, until it was time to go home or he was cooled off.

* * *

THEN, IF NO one was going round the home-made golf course or for a walk across the fields, both of which he loved like a dog (he behaved better than most), Silver would retire to the long grass in the orchard and dry off in the sun. Although he hadn't Blue's advanced maternalism, chickens had no fear of him at all and, if they found him, would make no bones at hopping onto his broad side and going to sleep with him. He had no designs against anything we loved or preserved, and nothing had any suspicion of him. He was as much at home among the spaniels before the dining-room fire as among the chickens in the orchard; but, if they pushed him out of the best place, which they usually did, he would get even by climbing on any long male knee and blinking at the fire from the higher ground until we went off to bed and his night watchman duties began.

Two lowly cat characters, humble in their generations, but engrossed in the book of remembrance.

E. B.

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Island of Grand Manan

WIDE meadows wander down to meet the sea.
White daisies and sweet clover spike the grass.
Here is no crying color—no bright tree,
No scented wind to murmur as we pass.
Here grow the sparse, the quiet, the strong.
Spruce trees, that lean against the northern sky,
Bear the sharp pressure of the wind's swift hand.
Salt-crusted rocks where sea gulls cry
Stand lonely in the drifting sand.
Here is the gift of one white, curving shell
Empty at noon beside the silent sea—
Hiding within the music of a bell
Hung on the branches of a windless tree.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAT IN SWEDISH GRANITE: *A Sculpture by William Zorach*

WILLIAM ZORACH is one of the most notable living sculptors. He is an American, but his sculptural style is characterized by certain universal traits which transcend national or traditional styles. His outstanding characteristic is the ability to think and execute in terms of materials possible to carve. It has been the chief problem with sculptors of this generation to avoid two pitfalls: one, a close imitation of early or ancient styles, developed by former cultural eras; and the other, a too complacent attitude towards working in secondary materials such as clay and plaster. Sculptors like Mr. Zorach have tried to present objects according to their plastic feeling and rhythmical expression. Such sculpture has a vitality which is inherent, and is not a replica or imitation of an observed model.

This "Cat" was executed in Swedish granite. One observes that Mr. Zorach sought to give prominence to its feline characteristics, to its smugness, its softness, and subtlety. His interpretation recalls, although it does not resemble, the impressive cats of the ancient Egyptian carvers.

Young Girls With Harps

LIKE slender stalks of corn the young girls stand,
With visionary eyes and honey hair,
Tuning their instruments, each practiced hand
Tracing deep curves upon the ambient air;
And then, like muses, sit with harps adrift
Against their knees, sleek heads so sweetly bent,
Till, as one motion, all the round arms lift
And music rises in a steep ascent.

So dryads must, by lily-haunted pool,
Coax tunes from wishes that have long withstood
The elements; and elves, when days grow cool,
Lure back the birds to their sequestered wood.
Young girls with harps—so innocent, remote,
Weaving a spell with every golden note!

VELMA HITCHCOCK

Chinoiserie

THE place, Schönbrunn on a soft grey afternoon of October: the day, so still and misty in the autumn light that the attendants had lit the many candelabra in the Chinese Cabinet for the better enjoyment of the few visitors.

The light brought out the intricate patterns of the fine parquet floor, so that a warmth seemed actually to emanate from the rich wood, and to be spread about the lovely little oval room before it gathered itself again about our feet. One felt a sense of vitality in the very material on which one walked, one was warmed, cosseted, one's gaze led upwards to the light dome and the wonderful lacquer panels of the walls. Here was the perfection, the quintessence of Rococo: the triumph of fantasy over a work-a-day world.

The purist may look askance upon Rococo, but in this Chinese Cabinet, the lacquer and *rocaille*, the bronze and enamel, all play their part in the idea conceived by the artist, and no other framework for this room could have so perfectly suited its genius—the spirit of gay mockery which pervades the whole. The mirrors give the glittering lights from the candelabra their chance to dance and gleam: one marks how the many colors shine out of the branching gold and enamel stems which hold aloft the vases, how these all play their part in the changing hues which are so softly, so inevitably blended into a perfect whole.

Rococo is a fairy-tale come true. It is aristocratic in its disregard for the opinion of the onlooker: it seems to say "Here is beauty! whether you care to look at me or not, I am still here." The colors dance in the prismatic rhythm of the candles: seeming to delight in their own loveliness, just as the sunlight does when it makes and enhances the colors of the world.

Here is beauty accepted frankly as an end in itself without arrangement and transposition. Rococo is less artificial than its critics will have it to be, misunderstanding the meaning of what is set before them plainly to read. Rococo does not fit nature into a mould, using life as a motive for decoration, and adding beauty like an outer garment to what life has suggested by its existence. Rather it spreads beauty itself boldly before us, using no apparent pattern save what seems to be the accident of nature. It has the peculiar charm of an art in which things, materials, anything in themselves, are made perpetually interesting without the interposition of any gesture of the emotions. Such beauty is infinitely various by the mere illumination of color and form.

E. C. D.

Democracy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH many cycles of history the struggles of humanity have been concerned largely with achieving freedom and justice in governments; in establishing the civil and political rights and liberties of individual members of society; and the consequent enjoyment of prosperity, expansion, and contentment.

Certain modern developments, however, have caused civilized peoples to realize that the establishing of democratic forms of government may not of itself ensure freedom and justice among men. Many are even questioning if the centuries long struggle was worthwhile. Recent events of great import threaten the very foundations of free governments, and are impelling a more searching inquiry into the nature and essence of democracy.

Of what does democracy consist? Are its promises real or illusory? Is it practical for modern times? Can it be permanent? Is it worth the cost?

That democracy is basically a religious idea may not be generally conceded. Yet the fact is apparent when it is remembered that government by the people is successful only as the individual learns to bring himself under God's government. Democracy has been defined as "good men, self-governed;" and history records the failure of democratic institutions when the people were unwilling or unable to govern their own thoughts and actions, to restrain their passions, to put aside selfishness and sensualism. The Christian religion teaches men their natural dependence upon God. By inculcating glad and grateful submission to His government, it provides the only true basis for self-government. It may be said with assurance that democracy is impossible of achievement without Christianity.

The individual's desire to govern himself has not always met with satisfying fulfillment, even though accompanied by much struggle and sacrifice. Paul cried (Romans 7:18, 19): "To will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not. For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do." The unaided human mind is unequal to the task of governing itself, and mankind needs to know the way out of this dilemma.

The teachings of Christ Jesus, scientifically interpreted in this age by Christian Science, are unquestionably the one true way to achieve righteous government in human experience. The consciousness of every human being who honestly strives for self-government will often seem torn in conflict between good and evil, between the true and the false, between pleasure and duty, between permanent gain and temporary advantage.

How glorious to learn, at this point, that evil is unreal and good is omnipotent; that wrong desires, rebellious feelings, wicked temptations, are only suggestions, not intelligent ideas; that they proceed not from God, for He is divine Spirit, infinite Love.

God is the Mind of man, and there is in reality no other mind. Therefore evil thoughts are without cause or impelling power. Christian Science explains that man is not himself a creator, but is to be understood as reflecting and expressing God-created thoughts. To be constantly receiving and expressing God's spiritual ideas, thereby rejecting all beliefs, motives, and aims arising from ignorance and superstition, is to be governed by the law of God. It is to experience peace, protection, health, happiness, and harmony.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 109), "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." Divine government is true democracy, for as it is understood and demonstrated in human affairs men are made good and capable of governing themselves.

No form of government makes higher demands upon its citizens than a democracy. Pericles expressed the thought that "every citizen shall always aim to be better than he is." Being better includes better morals, higher intelligence, and better health. God's government of man provides all these blessings. The consciousness governed by God is truly moral, pure, just, honest, unselfish, and temperate. It is invariably intelligent, alert, wise, practical, sane. It is spiritually healthful, unafraid, vigorous, and strong.

That such God-governed, right thinking controls physical health as well as the outward aspects of business, industry, and politics has been so abundantly demonstrated that it can no longer be considered an open question. Through Christian Science God's government is now being proved in human experience. The divine ruling, operating in the thoughts and hearts of humanity, ensures the blessings of peace, universal brotherhood, equality, and security. It establishes and maintains health, heals disease, dispels fear, and rewards right endeavor.

The time has come for a full, present realization of these manifold blessings. God has instituted His everlasting government, Christ Jesus demonstrated it, and Christian Science again explains its eternal divine Principle, law and mode of operation.

The peoples and governments of the world may now awaken to claim their rights of freedom and democracy, so realizing in ever-increasing measure the fulfillment of the vision of St. John (Revelation 12:10): "Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Mid-afternoon in September

THE fife-like whistle of the meadow lark,
Breaking the stillness of mid-afternoon,
Resounds across the countryside to fill
Suspended silence in a chiseled hour
Of late September weather, crisp and clear.
The boundary fence dips out of sight below
A slope of field new-ploughed. A rounded stack
Of wheat straw breaks the even, verdant curve
Of pasture land, grown rank beneath the rains
Of early autumn. Roadside ditches blaze
With goldenrod and Spanish needles. Pods
Of milkweed ripen slowly on the stem,
Where children loiter on their homeward way,
Dismissed from country school at close of day.

B. B. COOPER

La Démocratie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'HISTOIRE nous montre que pendant bien des périodes le genre humain a combattu pour la liberté et la justice dans le gouvernement; il a lutté pour établir les droits civils et politiques des individus formant la société—pour que prévalent en conséquence la prospérité, le développement, le contentement.

Néanmoins à l'époque actuelle, certaines évolutions inattendues ont fait comprendre aux peuples civilisés qu'établir un gouvernement à forme démocratique n'assure pas automatiquement la liberté et la justice pour tous. Beaucoup se demandent même s'il valait la peine de soutenir une lutte séculaire. Aujourd'hui des événements d'une grande portée menacent la base sur laquelle reposent les gouvernements libres, et poussent les chercheurs à scruter plus attentivement la nature et l'essence de la démocratie.

En quoi consiste la démocratie? Ses promesses sont-elles illusoires ou réelles? Son caractère est-il assez pratique pour les temps modernes? Peut-elle être permanente? Vaut-elle ce qu'elle coûte?

Que la démocratie soit fondamentalement une idée religieuse, voilà ce que les humains en général n'ont guère admis. On est pourtant obligé d'en convenir lorsqu'on se rappelle ce fait: le gouvernement par le peupie ne réussit que dans la mesure où chacun apprend à se soumettre au gouvernment de Dieu. "Des hommes justes se gouvernant eux-mêmes": telle est une des définitions qu'on a données de la démocratie; et l'histoire montre que les institutions démocratiques ont échoué quand les hommes n'ont pas voulu ou pas su gouverner leurs pensées et leurs actes individuels, refréner leurs passions, renoncer à l'égoïsme et aux tendances sensuelles. La religion chrétienne dit aux hommes qu'ils dépendent naturellement de Dieu. En leur inculquant à l'égard du gouvernement divin une soumission joyeuse et reconnaissante, elle leur donne la seule vraie base de l'autonomie. On peut affirmer que sans le christianisme, il est impossible de maintenir la démocratie.

Dans bien des cas, l'homme qui désirait se gouverner lui-même n'y a guère réussi, malgré les luttes et les sacrifices. Paul s'écriait (Romains 7:18, 19): "J'ai la volonté de faire le bien, mais je n'ai pas le pouvoir de l'accomplir; car je ne fais pas le bien que je veux, mais je fais le mal que je ne veux pas." Réduit à ses propres forces, l'entendement humain n'est pas en état de se gouverner; aussi faut-il que le genre humain sache comment sortir de ce dilemme.

Scientifiquement interprétés à notre époque par la Science Chrétienne, les enseignements du Christ Jésus représentent sans aucun doute le vrai, l'unique chemin qui permette d'obtenir sur le plan humain un gouvernement juste. Tout homme qui s'efforce sincèrement de se bien gouverner remarquera souvent dans sa conscience une lutte plus ou moins violente entre le bien et le mal, entre le vrai et le faux, entre le plaisir et le devoir, entre le gain permanent et les avantages temporaires.

Quel bonheur d'apprendre ici que le mal est irréel et le bien tout-puissant; que les mauvais désirs, les sentiments de révolte, les tentations malignes sont non pas des idées intelligentes mais des suggestions; qu'ils n'ont pas leur source en Dieu, car Dieu est l'Esprit divin, l'Amour infini.

Dieu est l'Entendement de l'homme; en réalité, il n'existe aucun autre entendement. Par conséquent, les mauvaises pensées n'ont ni cause, ni force qui les fasse agir. La Science Chrétienne explique que l'homme n'est pas lui-même un créateur, mais qu'il reflète ou exprime les pensées créées par Dieu. Recevoir et exprimer constamment les idées spirituelles de Dieu; rejeter ainsi toutes les croyances, les mobiles et les objectifs dus à l'ignorance ou aux superstitions—c'est être gouverné par la loi divine. C'est connaître la paix, la protection, la santé, le bonheur et l'harmonie.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 106 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'homme n'est bien gouverné par lui-même que lorsqu'il est bien guidé et gouverné par son Créateur, la Vérité et l'Amour divins." Le gouvernement divin constitue la vraie démocratie, car à mesure qu'on le comprend et le démontre dans les circonstances humaines, les hommes s'améliorent et deviennent capables de se gouverner.

Parmi toutes les formes de gouvernement, c'est la démocratie qui exige chez les citoyens les plus hautes qualités. Périclès a dit que "chaque citoyen doit toujours aspirer à devenir meilleur qu'il n'est." Devenir meilleur implique une moralité meilleure, une intelligence plus élevée, une meilleure santé. Le gouvernement de Dieu offre à l'homme toutes ces bénédictions. Gouvernée par Dieu, la conscience est vraiment morale, pure, juste, honnête, calme et désintéressée. Elle est invariablement intelligente, alerte, sage, pratique, raisonnable. Elle est spirituellement saine, intrépide, vigoureuse et forte.

Ce penser juste que Dieu gouverne régit la santé physique aussi bien que les conditions ayant trait aux affaires, à l'industrie, à la politique; la chose a été si abondamment démontrée qu'on ne peut plus la mettre en question. Par la Science Chrétienne le gouvernement de Dieu se prouve à l'heure actuelle dans les circonstances humaines. L'autorité divine, agissant dans la pensée et le cœur des humains, assure des bienfaits tels que la paix, la fraternité universelle, l'égalité, la sécurité. Elle établit et maintient la santé; elle guérit les maladies, chasse la crainte et récompense les bons efforts.

A notre époque, ces multiples bénédictions peuvent être réalisées d'une manière complète et présente. Dieu a institué Son gouvernement éternel, Jésus le Christ l'a démontré, et la Science Chrétienne en explique à nouveau l'éternel Principe divin, la loi et la méthode.

Dans toutes les parties du monde, les peuples et les gouvernements peuvent maintenant se réveiller et revendiquer leurs droits—l'indépendance et la démocratie; ils verront ainsi se réaliser dans une mesure toujours croissante cette vision de saint Jean (Apocalypse 12:10): "Maintenant est venu le salut, ainsi que la force et le règne de notre Dieu, et la puissance de son Christ."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Legal Points in Black Issue Have Lawyers in a Quandary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The nation's lawyers are spending much of their spare time these days puzzling over abstruse legal questions raised by the appointment of Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama as associate justice of the Supreme Court.

So unprecedented is the situation growing out of allegations that he had been, or still is, a life member of the Ku Klux Klan that legal students are convinced that answers to some of the questions may not be forthcoming for months—if ever.

First among the topics of discussion is whether he will resign as justice

President Roosevelt is on his western trip and does not plan to return to Washington until after the court holds its first meeting on Oct. 4. Much can be said over the telephone, however, and there are other means of communication.

Many experts express the opinion that the President, should he desire to force Mr. Justice Black off the bench, would be powerless to do so if the Justice chose to remain. They point out that the Executive branch Congress and the Judiciary are independent of each other under the Constitution.

On May 27, 1935, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the President had exceeded his powers in attempting to compel the retirement of the late William E. Humphrey as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, a semi-judicial body. This ruling is frequently cited as a precedent for the situation regarding Mr. Justice Black.

Question for Court Itself

Other questions are involved in a petition presented to the court itself by Albert Levitt, former federal judge in the Virgin Islands and until recently a special assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

Like a number of Senators, he contends that Mr. Justice Black is constitutionally ineligible for the bench because no vacancy existed and because the appointee was a member of the Senate which voted an increase in the "emoluments" of the office.

This argument was based on the recent legislation permitting justices to retire at full pay of $20,000 a year after they became 70 and had served 10 years. After this act was passed, Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter took advantage of it and wrote the President that he was retiring on June 2.

Mr. Levitt contends that Mr. Justice Van Devanter technically is still a member of the court and will remain so until he completely severs his connection by resigning. Hence, he argues, there is no vacancy for Mr. Justice Black to fill.

He also insists that the Retirement Act increased the "emoluments" of the position by assuring the full $20,000 after retiring. The Constitution provides that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time."

Mr. Levitt's request for permission to file his petition, under the customary procedure, will be discussed by the Justices sometime during the week beginning October 4 and an announcement made on Oct. 11. The announcement, if regular form is followed, will consist of one word: "granted" or "denied."

If it is denied, that will end the matter. If it is granted, arguments would be heard and a final decision rendered. Mr. Justice Black could be represented by counsel to defend his interests.

Some legal observers contend that Mr. Justice Black would be eligible, if he should wish, to participate in the decision. They argue that he was appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, took the required oaths and now is just as much a member of the court as Mr. Chief Justice Hughes.

Another question being discussed, in the event Mr. Justice Black ever was a member of the Klan, is whether Roman Catholics, Jews, or Negroes could challenge five-to-four decisions against them in which the Justice was on the winning side.

It also has been suggested that, if Mr. Justice Black was a member of the Klan, attorneys for Roman Catholics, Jews or Negroes might make a motion in advance of argument that the Justice retire. In that event, the court would have to make some disposition of the motion. Court attaches say they never heard of that having been done.

Since the court first met in 1790 at New York, seven persons have turned down appointments after receiving Senate confirmation. None furnished a parallel for the present situation.

The latest was Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator from New York, who refused nomination as associate justice from President Arthur in 1882. There was considerable criticism of the appointment because Cankling had been in politics for so long. That he did not care for a judicial post was indicated, however, by the fact that he previously had refused President Grant's inform[illegible] offer to appoint him Chief Jus[illegible]

Others and Their Reasons

The other six, in the order in which they occurred, were:

Robert H. Harrison of Maryland declined in 1789. He preferred to become chancellor of Maryland.

William Cushing of Massachusetts, associate justice of the court, refused promotion to Chief Justice in 1796 after objection that his age (64) and his ill health made it desirable that someone else be named to head the tribunal.

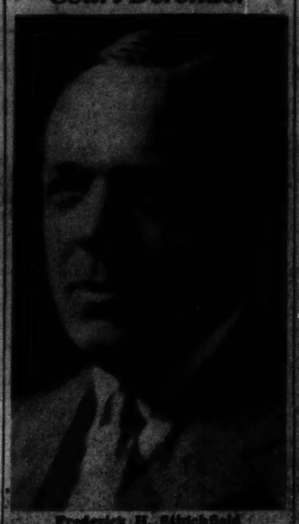
John Jay of New York, the first Chief Justice, declined reappointment to that position in 1800 because he did not see much future for the tribunal and because Congress had not relieved the justices of laborious circuit court duty.

Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts rejected an associate justiceship in 1811 because of his age (62) and poor eyesight.

John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, later President, rejected a court appointment in 1811 (the same one offered Lincoln) because he was "conscious of too little law" and was "too much of a political partisan."

William Smith, United States Senator from South Carolina, would not go on the high tribunal in 1837 because he wanted to be free to advocate the policies of President Andrew Jackson.

Court Defender



Frederick H. Stinchfield
President of the American Bar Association, Who Upholds Fight Against Court Reorganization Plan

Guard Court By 'Blockade,' Bar Warned

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29 (AP)—An American Bar Association committee urged "unceasing vigilance" today to throw a permanent blockade against any new attempt to "pervade" the Supreme Court.

Declaring the "likelihood" that a court reorganization proposal would be renewed, the special committee recommended that the association set up a seven-man commission to keep constant watch over the nation's judicial system.

The report was brought to the convention floor today by Sylvester C. Smith Jr. of Phillipsburg, N. J., committee chairman. It credited the association-sponsored bar referendum—which showed a 4½ to 1 majority against President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan—as a substantial factor "in bringing about the historic adverse report by a majority of the Senate committee" on the original Administration Supreme Court bill.

The report warned:

"Although the Logan-Hatch-Ashurst bill (a compromise measure which contained President Roosevelt's original suggestions with minor amendments) is not likely to reappear, there appears to be no likelihood that efforts to remake the courts . . . will not be renewed.

Quick Action Urged

"Your special committee is of the opinion that the association ought to meet such issues as they recur rather than hastily on impromptu organization for the purpose."

While speakers continued a critical barrage against the court plan and other Roosevelt measures yesterday, Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson of Oklahoma spoke up for the New Deal—and brought prompt rebuttal from Frederick H. Stinchfield, the bar association president.

Addressing the National Association of Attorney Generals, Mr. Williamson said:

"There is always a danger in those entrusted with high office, whether in the Bar Association or the nation, to become smug, complacent and self-satisfied and to regard as a sinister force anyone who disagrees with them."

The Oklahoma official declared the Bar Association leaders had formed a "mutual admiration society of back-slappers."

"We playing cards are disgusted with the smug partisanship of these self-appointed saviors of democracy," he said.

'Prejudiced' Assailed

"We all hope to see and realize in the near future a tapering off process in public expenditures but, in my humble judgment, the people of this country have little regard for those persons so prejudiced, or so forgetful as to fail in words of praise for the bridge that carried them over."

Mr. Stinchfield replied in an interview:

"This whole matter originated in the attempt of the Administration to put over the Supreme Court measure, and all other references to the Administration are purely incidental.

"We consider the Supreme Court issue in no sense partisan or political. . . . Were it not for the court issue having been raised by the Administration, and were it not for the direct declaration of the Administration that the whole profession of the law is unworthy, there would not have been anything said by the speakers which might be criticized by the gentlemen who are objecting."

The seven-man commission suggested by the court proposal report would work with special congressional committees to study the Federal court system. If court changes were proposed in Congress again, another bar referendum would be recommended to determine the course of the commission.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 10-11 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1937

Self-Paying Flood Control To Sell Water

New Hampshire Financing Huge Connecticut Dam by Stored Surplus

No Taxation Rise

State's Action Clears Way Blocked by Federal Demand for Power Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29—With New England States bogged down in flood control plans due to demands of the Federal Government for power rights in return for financial aid, New Hampshire is working out a self-supporting flood control program.

New England is a typical area interested in flood control. Many of its industrial centers have been built in the river valleys to utilize water power. And these communities do not wish to have flood waters wipe out their property again but plans for flood control in New England are now at a standstill, as the New England States do not desire to turn control of this natural resource over to the Federal Government in order to have the flood control program carried out.

No New Taxes

Federal assistance in a large degree has been assumed to be necessary because of expense the program would involve. But, while this program remains in "unfinished business," New Hampshire is making plans to carry out a flood control program on its own. This program is different from most in that it will not place the burden of expense on the taxpayers.

A study of the New England rivers reveals that the three largest have their origin in New Hampshire, thereby making the Granite State the key to the flood control problem of the Northeastern States. These three rivers are the Connecticut, originating at Pittsburg, N. H., and flowing down the Vermont boundary of New Hampshire, through Massachusetts and Connecticut into the Atlantic Ocean; the Merrimack, which starts at Franklin, N. H., and flows through the industrial heart of New Hampshire and through industrial centers of Massachusetts into the Atlantic Ocean; and the Androscoggin, rising in Northern New Hampshire and flowing through Maine into the ocean.

This geographical information is evidence of New Hampshire's importance in controlling the flood waters of New England.

Paying for Water

For its first project, New Hampshire intends to bring about flood control and water conservation in the Connecticut valley by the construction of a huge dam and reservoir near the headwaters of the Connecticut River at the Pittsburg section of the State.

A State Water Resources Board has been created to handle the constuction and financing of the program. The board will finance the project by issuing bonds. Naturally the surplus water rushing over power, dams is of no value to the operators of the power developments. So the duo-purpose project will not

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Federal Grand Jury May Get Dolan Case

In Boston Today

Dolan Case Data Now in Washington

Federal authorities in Boston disclosed today that they have sent recommendations to Washington that facts uncovered in the Dolan Case here be submitted to a Federal Grand Jury at once.

Local authorities declined to discuss the case further, but it is known that agents of the Treasury Department have been examining the affairs of former City Treasurer Dolan to ascertain if full taxes were paid on his personal income.

It was recently ruled by the Superior Court and sustained by the State Supreme Court last week that Mr. Dolan, while treasurer, "improperly profited" to the extent of $179,000 by selling bonds to the city through a dummy concern.

Jump in Cuban Trade Is Reported

The story of remunerative Cuban trade, historic for its part in early activities of the New England states, was brought home to Bostonians today by Walter J. Donnelly, who served in the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as commercial agent in 1924. Mr. Donnelly has been commercial attache at the Havana, Cuba, office of the Bureau, and is spending today and tomorrow in Boston, prior to transfer to Rio de Janeiro.

Said Mr. Donnelly: Cuba is the second best export market for the United States in Latin America. Cuba buys a wide variety of products from manufacturers and exporters in the New England states. The post depression recovery in our trade with Cuba gained momentum following the new American-Cuban reciprocal trade agreement, effective in September, 1934. Since then our annual export trade with Cuba has more than doubled. Our participating in Cuba's import trade has steadily improved so that today the Island Republic is obtaining about 68 per cent of foreign requirements in the United States. Present situation is regarded as favorable and qualified observers of economic and social conditions are confident that the trend will continue forward.

Headquarters of Mr. Donnelly while here today and tomorrow are at the office where he formerly worked—eighteenth floor of the Custom House—where Harold P. Smith now presides as manager.

Sisk Quits Bench For $9000 Pension

Associate Justice James M. Sisk of the Massachusetts Superior Court resigned today, effective Oct. 1, under terms of the new judicial retirement act.

His resignation, which was accepted "with regret" by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, created the eighth vacancy in Massachusetts courts to be filled by Governor Hurley.

Justice Sisk, whose home is in Lynn, is 79 years old. Retirements are permitted after the age of 70. He received $12,000 a year salary as a judge and will now be given an annual pension of $9000.

The resignation was the second in the Superior Court within a week, Chief Justice Walter P. Hall having retired and being succeeded by Representative John P. Higgins.

Effects of War On Trade Raised

Wars' effects on commerce is seen by Boston shipping men today as both detrimental and beneficial.

Scrap iron and steel, which has become Boston's number one export commodity and which flowed freely from Boston to Japan for many months, is no longer being sent because of a tightening of credit, shipping men declared. But scrap is still leading Boston's exports, as the recent purchase in the United States of 750,000 tons by Great Britain is expected to be partly filled from Boston.

In recent years Japan has purchased large quantities of raw wool in Argentina and last year was South America's leading customer, buying about 50,000,000 pounds. This year the success of the wool season depends upon what Japan does, wool men say.

Representatives of the Japanese army are now in Argentina with intentions of buying horses for the Japanese cavalry, according to Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Japanese let it be known, however, that they were not intending to purchase horses before next year.

In the automotive field American Motor Manufacturers are looking for a slight bit of extra business from Japan and China as a result of the Sino-Japanese situation. A marked shortage of motor vehicles in China is due to the commandeering of a large number of used vehicles for military activity, according to information reaching the office of Mr. Smith.

Robart Strikes Back at Lyman

The controversy over the Massachusetts parole system was kept alive last night by Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the parole board, who advised Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, to attend strictly to his department duties and to avoid interfering with the board.

Mr. Lyman recently proposed various changes in the parole system. Last night Mr. Robart also continued his attack upon divided authority in paroling of prisoners.

"At the present time," he said, "the public should be informed that there are several releasing bodies in the commonwealth today. First, the district court; secondly, the probate court; thirdly, the Massachusetts training schools who have authority to release from the Shirley Industrial School, the Lyman School and the Lancaster School for Girls; fourthly, there is the indenture law which is utilized by the commissioner of correction for the release of female prisoners from the reformatory for women; and lastly the parole board."

"It is obvious that with so many avenues of release open in this Commonwealth, divided authority is bound to manifest itself. There is only one way that this matter can be corrected and that is to centralize the releasing authority in the parole board."

Truck Strike In Hartford Is Without Head

Leader Is Held in Jail Under Stiff Bail on Conspiracy Charge

Drivers Also Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29—Hartford's strike of union truck drivers, now in its fourth week, continued today under the watchful eye of the law, with offenses of state prison caliber charged against John J. Murphy, strike leader, and seven striking drivers. The union is formally on record as opposing violent methods.

Meeting last night, Local 671 of the Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, adopted a resolution outlawing violence "regardless of the outcome of any case growing out of such conduct," and declaring that members guilty of unlawful practices should be brought before the union's executive committee on charges.

The union's action came after Superior Court Judge Arthur F. Ells had set bail at $10,000 each on Mr. Murphy, full-time paid leader of the strike, and three striking drivers presented in court by State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn. Later in the day, Hartford police arrested four more strikers, who were held temporarily in bail of $5000 each. Superior Court bench warrants may be asked for them today.

The heavy bonds, totaling $60,000 for the eight men, proved too high for union funds to match. The union had to continue its strike efforts without these men.

Chain Store Agreement

The only other important development of the struggle today was a tentative agreement reached between the union and the First National Stores, chain grocery organization, permitting its trucks to continue operation with a "preferential shop" arrangement. Drivers employed by First National are to join the union within 30 days under this plan. It is still subject to ratification by the membership of the union but closing of the agreement averted a walkout of 120 First National truck drivers and helpers.

The heavy bail set for the strikers over the protest of union attorneys was justified yesterday by Mr. Alcorn by the seriousness of the charge he placed against the men. Whereas assault and breach of the peace charges which he also brought against the men, are punishable by relatively light sentences, the charge of conspiracy made by Mr. Alcorn may carry up to 15 years in prison for conviction.

Although the contention was denied by John A. Danaher, attorney for the strikers and former secretary of the state, Mr. Alcon told the court that the strikers were "organized to perpetrate violence."

"I propose," he said, "to make sure—if I may do so—not only that persons and property shall be secure, but that lawful traffic upon the highways in Hartford County shall not be interfered with. I have been in conference not only with the Mayor of the city with respect to this matter but I am in conference with the Governor also and my duty is perfectly clear."

Shall Mob Rule?

Later he told the court:

"The question here, if Your Honor pleases, is whether mob violence in this community shall prevail unchecked or whether law and order as enforced by the proper constituted authorities and the courts shall prevail."

Superior Court Judge Arthur F. Ells said the bail asked by Mr. Alcorn was not out of place.

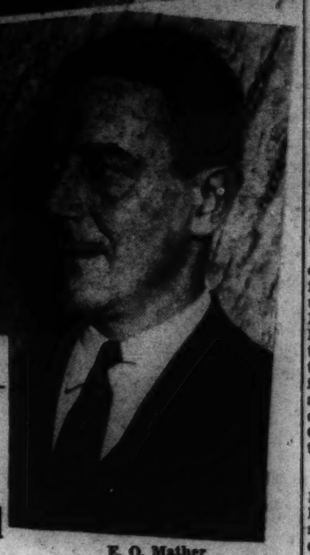
Union resentment against the court action ran high but Mr. Alcorn, for the day at least had become the dominating figure in the strike situation. The charge of conspiracy to commit crime, used against the strikers, is one that the Hartford County prosecutor has found effec-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

They Ponder Milk Marketing

By a Staff Photographer

Mary C. Meyers
United States Attorney Attached to the Solicitor's Office of the Department of Agriculture



E. O. Mather
Attorney for Federal Government

Charles B. Rugg Jr.
Counsel for Hood's Milk Company

American Woolen And T. W. O. C. To Confer on Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 29—Negotiation of a proposed agreement between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and the American Woolen Company will begin late next week, Joseph Salerno, subregional director of the T. W. O. C., has announced here.

The negotiations will be conducted in this city by Moses Pendleton, president of the mill, and Sidney Hillman, chairman of the T. W. O. C., and vice-chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, with the aid of experts from both sides, Mr. Salerno said.

The object will be to agree on wages, hours and working conditions for the 11,000 employees of the Wood and Ayer mills of the American Woolen Company, a majority of whom recently voted to have the T. W. O. C. represent them in collective bargaining. It is expected negotiations will take at least two weeks.

Mr. Salerno also announced that the T. W. O. C. had asked the National Labor Relations Board to conduct an employee election in the large Arlington and Pacific mills here to determine whether the workers wished to be represented by the T. W. O. C. There are about 7000 workers in each plant.

'Roads and Romances'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., Sept. 29—Saco Lake at the foot of the Elephant Head cliffs here in Crawford Notch will serve as the setting for a pageant, "Roads and Romances." It will be presented by the New Hampshire Federation of Garden Clubs for the benefit of the delegates to the convention of the American Association of State Highway Officials that will visit here on Oct. 2 in conjunction with the sessions at Boston.

Connery Wins Congress Seat For New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 29—The oft-tried Republican strategy of attacking the New Deal without offering a tangible substitute program, once more suffered defeat when election returns last night showed Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Lynn victor in the 7th Congressional district special election to fill the seat formerly held by his brother, the late Representative William P. Connery Jr. (D) of Lynn.

The Republican candidate, State Representative Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence, trailed by 13,280 votes after a campaign in which he and his Republican supporters vigorously attacked the New Deal neutrality, reciprocal tariff and relief policies. Tossed aside was the frequently-expressed hope of more liberal Republicans that G. O. P. campaigns be based upon constructive programs.

Mr. Connery, brother and secretary to the late Representative Connery, based his campaign upon support of the New Deal, declaring his campaign platform as "100 per cent veteran, 100 per cent labor and 100 per cent social justice for all."

Big Margin Piled Up

Despite all Republican efforts to effect at least a partial drift from President Roosevelt and the New Deal, Mr. Connery maintained a victory margin equal to that piled up by his brother in the 1936 election.

The results last night gave Mr. Connery 40,456 votes and Mr. Sirois 27,176. Dr. Fred G. Bushold of Lawrence, Union Party candidate, received only 933.

In 1936, when Representative William P. Connery was elected for his eighth successive term, he piled up a 25,000-vote margin in a 129,600 ballot election. In yesterday's special election, a total of 68,565 votes were cast. Thus Mr. Connery kept intact the margin percentage.

Republican leaders had hoped at least to cut the margin sharply in order to exhibit an example of anti-New Deal sentiment which could be used to advantage in the 1938 drive to regain several seats in Congress.

Held New Deal Triumph

Representative-elect Connery was quick to interpret his victory as a triumph for the New Deal and a tribute to his brother, whose organization he inherited as a distinct election advantage.

"I am delighted," he said, "at the outcome because I feel that it is one more added indorsement of and a tribute to my beloved brother and his program. It is also a decisive victory for President Roosevelt and the Democratic administration. I consider it a mandate to do everything in my power to carry to a successful completion Billy's unfinished humane legislation.

"One of my first acts will be to bring the original wage and hour bill (calling for a 30-hour work week) of Billy Connery before the Congress and fight for its passage."

Representative Sirois congratulated his opponent, saying:

"The issues on which I campaigned are vital to the economic security of the 7th district and of Massachusetts. To obtain these ends, without regard to party, we should unite as citizens of Massachusetts and of the United States."

Throughout the election campaign, Republican leaders had held to the hope that Representative Sirois, a Republican legislator elected from the Democratic city of Lawrence, would be able to carry Lawrence despite the fact that Representative William P. Connery had received a 17,000 margin there in 1936.

Harmon Urges Co-operation On Regional Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29—Regional co-operation rather than independent action by states has been and will continue to be the key to New England's economic welfare.

This was the message brought to the Kiwanis Club of New Haven from Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council today. "Whether we like it or not," Mr. Harmon declared, "regionalism is here, and New England must shape its course accordingly."

Whether the problem is industrial promotion, railroad rate adjustment or control of natural resources, experience has already proved, Mr. Harmon said, that by co-operating as a unit, the six New England States are able to reach the most satisfactory solution.

Recreational Resources

To emphasize this Mr. Harmon told the Kiwanians that 18 states are now spending funds to advertise their recreational resources and that most of them have larger appropriations for this than any New England state. None, however, enjoy New England's advantage of having six states "able to pool their efforts for the good of the whole area," he said.

Again, co-operative action is needed in the interests of New England's natural resources, Mr. Harmon declared. He pointed to the joint study of New England governors on the current flood control issue as an example. "A New England that is united on this fundamental question is far better off," he said, "than any single state trying to fight this battle alone."

As another case for co-operative action Mr. Harmon cited the united action by New England governors "in defense of New England's vital interest in relation to certain railroad rate adjustments proposed by southeastern states.

New York Fair

Turning to opportunities for co-operation now at hand, Mr. Harmon discussed New England's position in the New York World's Fair, 1939.

"No single New England state has appropriated enough to pay for its own building at the New York exposition," he said. "But by co-ordinating their appropriations they can have a New England exhibit of sufficient magnitude and distinction to make a worth-while impression on World's Fair visitors."

The speaker attributed the improved recreational business of New England in part to the increased advertising of the region as a unit. "With the people of the rest of the United States, our trade name 'New England' is already established, and all we have to do," said Mr. Harmon, "is capitalize on it."

1937 Auto Rates To Have Hearing

Insurance Commissioner Frances J. DeCelles announced last night that he will hold a public hearing on Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock in the Public Works building on the same 1937 compulsory automobile insurance rates that were annulled by the Supreme Court recently as not being based upon facts and figures arrived at after public hearing.

Milk Dealers Oppose Relief Use of Surplus

Federal Government Plan Called Subterfuge to Control Markets

Quart to a Family

Effect on Prices Distrusted at Boston Meeting of New England Firms

The Federal Government's unprecedented proposal to buy up the milk surplus of the New England market and distribute it free of charge to deserving families on relief was condemned today by large-scale Massachusetts milk dealers as "dynamite" liable to blow the local milk marketing system to bits.

Adding their voices to that of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who saw the Government's plan as a threat to take the Boston milk market completely away from Bay State farmers and give it to northern New England producers, the dealers charged that the proposed Federal move would shift the balance of sales to farmers subscribing to the all-New England milk pool, chief bone of contention among dealers and farmers.

Thus was a purely local problem of milk marketing suddenly lifted into national significance at continued hearings held before Federal Investigator Mary C. Myers in the Federal Building today on the petition of 32 milk distributors to have the milk pool abolished. Speaking for the dealers today, David Greer, attorney, in effect brought up the question: "Is it the intention of the Government to subsidize the farmer, the consumer, or both?"

Called Subterfuge

No more vigorous denunciation of New Deal practices has been launched in New England than the statement of Attorney Greer to the effect that "The Federal Government's announcement of its intention to purchase milk in this area and distribute it to the poor is just another subterfuge and an example of the administrative practice of attempting to buy compliance with illegal orders."

He went on to say, "The law provides for an orderly method of determining the validity of the secretary's action and this is merely an attempt to buy off those who are seeking such a determination."

"If anything was needed to demonstrate beyond doubt that the present Federal Control scheme was impractical and valueless, the announcement just made by Secretary Wallace would be it. It is significant that the announcement does not say whether one quart or 10 are to be purchased nor how much money has been appropriated."

Another question raised by a dealer today that remained unanswered is: "Why should another arm of the AAA be raised at a time when tests of the prevailing order are still under way in the Federal Building?" Naturally, some dealers viewed the welfare milk proposal as a threat to force farmers into the milk pool or deprive them of their sales.

Ostensibly, the plan of the Federal Government is to take care of the perplexing problem of the milk surplus, or the milk now sold in the form of dairy by-products for which the farmer receives less than fluid milk prices. By compelling all farmers to share in the losses incurred by them through surplus milk sales under the provisions of a milk pool, it is complained that the Federal Government is penalizing the efficient farmer in order to keep the small-time inefficient farmer in business.

For Needy Families

The Government would add a quart or two of milk to the daily supplies of those families with several children now getting only a quart of milk. Or, it would find out what needy families now go without that precious bottle of white fluid so much in evidence on back-door stoops every morning.

From the viewpoint of Boston welfare officials, the plan has much to commend it. But it is full of dangerous loopholes for depriving some distributors of their fair share of the market, the dealers aver. And they say the plan is an "open sesame" to complete subsidization of the farmer or the consumer.

Anticipating that the Government might bring up the argument that the purchase of surplus production in other commodities has been carried on to the satisfaction of farmers throughout the country and with great relief to certain distressed areas, milk dealers declared that their market held no comparisons with those of other commodities.

In the Government's past plans to buy up commodity surpluses, the purpose has been to raise prices. In the New England milk shed, prices to farmers and consumers are already fixed by the State. And the milk surplus, unlike the surplus in many other commodities, is sold in the form of useful by-products for which the farmers realize some returns.

Inspection Costs

From national significance, the hearings in the Federal Building simmered down to a local controversy over problems of inspection under the Massachusetts health laws, whereby farmers were said to be paying more than one half the costs of production to equip their plants with facilities to meet the requirements of rigid State inspections.

With the Federal Government held to be almost in complete control of the New England milk industry, dealers charged the growth of rackets under which uninspected milk was said to be flowing into the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Federal Job Relief $18,345,587 in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29—"Today it becomes impossible for me to choose the Red way out because of Mr. Roosevelt and John L. Lewis and the C. I. O.," William J. Wilgus Jr., one-time Communist Party candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, declared last week as he resigned from the Communist Party. "President Roosevelt has given new hope to the two-party system of government," explained Mr. Wilgus, who is a son of a wealthy retired construction engineer.

* * *

Federal Money

WPA officials disclosed last week that projects already completed in New Hampshire or under construction represent $10,000,000 in federal funds, with about $13,000,000 in additional projects now on the approved list. It was further stated that all federal work relief projects, under the CWA, ERA and WPA, had resulted in total federal expenditures of $18,345,587 for pay rolls, equipment and supplies.

The Week in New Hampshire

* * *

Police Academy

The New Hampshire State Police Department is now manned by graduates of the department's police academy. The department has in its file the results of the examinations given to the officers at the academy. About a week ago 152 applicants for several vacancies on the force took mental examinations and of this number 53 passed. After physical examinations, those still remaining on the approved list will be subjected to oral examinations by Supt. George A. Colbath, Deputy Supt. Ralph W. Caswell and Capt. James H. Hayes.

The headquarters of the department in the State House is now on a 24-hour day. Last week Daniel E. Ahearn was added to the office force. Mr. Ahearn, an authority on fingerprinting, was formerly manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Manchester.

* * *

Political Streets

Max Israel, Henniker antique dealer and operator of a near-by summer resort, has gone political in a most unique manner, non-partisan at that. Mr. Israel has a lumber yard in the town of Hill with the lumber stacked in the usual rows of piles. Between the rows Mr. Israel has laid out "streets" named for leading political figures, as the signs show. In order not to mix up political "enemies" against their wills, Mr. Israel has the Republican streets in one group and the Democratic streets in another. On the Republican side may be found Landon, Knox, Bridges, and Murphy Streets. The Democrats are represented by Roosevelt, Garner and Farley Streets.

* * *

Unemployment Insurance

The New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division has received a payment of $75,667.62 from the Federal Social Security Board. This money is furnished by the Federal unit to the State unit to pay the latter's administrative expense up to and including Dec. 31, 1937. The New Hampshire division has practically completed arrangements for the payment of the benefits which will start the first of 1938. The division has informed employers of the State by letter that the ending of employee contributions Sept.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with occasional cloudiness tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday; gentle to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer on the coast Thursday.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds; generally fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	50	New Orleans	64	64
Bermuda	78	78	New York	52	50
Chicago	50	48	Norfolk	58	56
Denver	50	50	Philadelphia	52	50
Helena	44	42	St. Louis	56	56
Kansas City	54	54	St. Paul	46	44
Los Angeles	62	62	San Francisco	60	58
Miami	70	70	Washington	52	48
Minneapolis	46	44			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Sept. 29.
B—Minimum Sept. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:48 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 7:30 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"To Quito and Back," starring Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Uptown—

"Love Under Fire," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9.

Hub—
"The Girl Said No," with Robert Armstrong, Irene Hervey, Paula Stone and Ed Brophy. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Renfrew of the Royal Mounted." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:30, 8:50.

Exeter—
"Think Fast Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre and Virginia Field. 1:45, 4:50, 7:55 Also "The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold and Frances Farmer. 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Modern—
"Stella Dallas," starring Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Anne Shirley and Alan Hale. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Footloose Heiress." 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Born Reckless," with Brian Donlevy, Marion MacLane and Rochelle Hudson. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Stella Dallas," with Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles and Anne Shirley. 3:30, 6:25, 9:35.

Radio Programs
Page 10

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Siam," "Life of the Northern Seals," "Sports Greatest Thrills," "Stranger Than Fiction," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby and Martha Raye in "Double or Nothing." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Stage: Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra. Tomorrow: "High Wide and Handsome," starring Irene Dunne, Randolph Scott, Dorothy Lamour and Ben Blue. Stage: "Bandwagon" Parade."

Fine Arts—
"Under Western Eyes," featuring Pierre Fresnay. (French with English titles.) 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30 Also "Mickey Mouse." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20.

Tremont—
Merle Oberon and Herbert Marshall in "Dark Angel." 9 a. m., 12, 3:30, 6:35, 10. Also "Head Over Heels in Love," starring Jesse Matthews. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:15, 8:30.

University—
"Stella Dallas," starring Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. 2:45, 6, 9:25. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Robert Young and Florence Rice. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Vogues of 1938," starring Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00. Also "The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 2:50, 6, 9.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

State and Orpheum—
"Dead End," starring Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea, Humphrey Bogart and others. Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "It Can't Last Forever," with Ralph Bellamy and Betty Furness. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians. Fenway: 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan on Broadway," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 1:15, 4:40, 8:05 Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8. Tomorrow: "Back in Circulation," featuring Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell and Margaret Lindsay. Also "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back," with John Barrymore.

Boston—
"Saturday's Heroes," featuring Van Heflin and Marian Marsh. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Milton Berle, with his radio show. Tomorrow: "There Goes the Groom," featuring Burgess Meredith and Ann Sothern. Stage: "Fats" Waller and his Swing Band, with Ford, Marshall and Janet. Also "The Big Apple," danced by 16 Big Apple Dancers.

Music

WPA Concerts—
Modern Rhythm Ensemble, Charles R. Hector conducting; lecture. Norfolk House, Eliot Square, Roxbury. 8.

Tango Ensemble under the direction of Anthony Franchini. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—
Theatrical Program presented by the Federal Theater Project, 11 Perkins Street, Jamaica Plain. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward. 12.

Springfield Schools to Adopt New System of Report Cards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29—A report card, intended to eliminate invidious comparison of standings among school pupils and their parents, has been approved for use in the elementary schools this year by the School Committee.

Accomplishments of all pupils will be classed as satisfactory or unsatisfactory instead of the former grades of A, B, C, D and E.

The classification plan has been studied by a committee of principals and teachers working with Dr. John Granrud, superintendent of schools, for over a year, seeking to abate the disparaging effect of the competitive marking system.

Supplementing the report on the pupil's work will be another card on "school citizenship" giving a personal appraisal of the pupil's characteristics. The new cards will be introduced in Grades 2 and 3 in one form and in a slightly different form in Grades 4, 5 and 6.

In Grades 2 and 3 the first section of the card will be an achievement report bearing an "S" for work deemed satisfactory, "N" for work needing improvement and "U" for unsatisfactory performance.

The school citizenship section will have points for courtesy, if the pupil works well with others and shows respect for authority; co-operation, if he is helpful with class work and respects the rights and property of others; application, if he uses his time well and is preserving. Qualities which the pupil should endeavor to improve will be checked and space is provided for an "I" meaning that improvement is being shown.

For Grades 4, 5 and 6 the card is broadened to include an "E" for excellent work in addition to "S" and "U" standings while the citizenship card will include a report on self-cotrol, health habits and work habits.

The committte is continuing its study this year of a similar marking system in the junior and senior high schools.

Parental interpretation of report cards has been studied closely in designing the new system and it is hoped that the tendency of parents to compare one child's work with another may be eliminated. The pupil having a natural aptitude for some phases of school work will have no distinction from those lacking the same quality, but as long as the results are satisfactory all will be marked alike.

IT'S GUEST WEEK AT THE Y
YOU ARE INVITED TO USE FACILITIES
Special Events Daily
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue

RCA Victor
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35 STORES IN NEW ENGLAND

Old Huguenot House Reveals Bit of French History

One of landmarks of New England is New London, Conn., structure, the squat gambrel roof and massive chimneys of which still retain something of the spell of Breton fields.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—In Colonial Connecticut with its English traditions one hardly expects to come upon a bit of old France, but the Huguenot House, typically French of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, is one of the landmarks of New London and of New England itself.

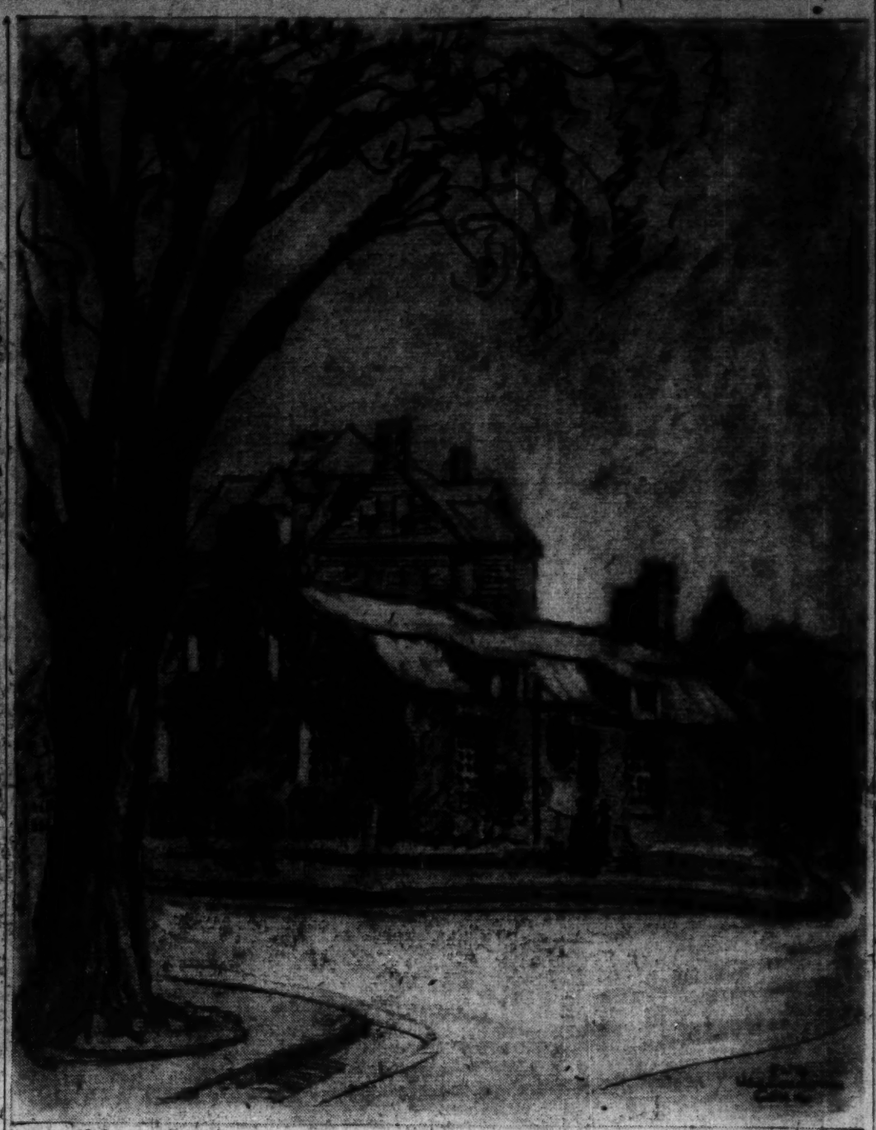
Although differing distinctly from the many fine Colonial houses that bear witness to the early prosperity of the region, Huguenot House is in harmony with the architecture of the period.

Despite the fact that the house is located on the outskirts of the business section of the city, its squat gambrel roof, massive chimneys, and ivy-covered walls retain something of the spell of Breton fields and seacoast. Traffic swirls around it, but the Huguenot House remains a milestone of a varied past in Connecticut.

The house owes its origin to a turn of French politics in the seventeenth century. In 1685 Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes which granted religious toleration to the French people. His grandfather, Henry IV, nearly a century before, had issued the famous edict to bring to a close a period of the bitterest internecine strife. The revocation of this wise measure sent 300,000 French craftsmen and merchants into voluntary exile.

In her industry and revenues France felt the effects of this exodus for a hundred years after. Modern German industry owes much to these French burghers whom Prussia welcomed to her cities. Others crossed the Channel and England gained thereby; while still others, the more pioneering of this independent French stock found their way to far-off America going not to French-controlled Canada or "New France" but to the more liberal English colonies.

The continued intolerant policies of the French monarchy drove smaller groups from time to time to seek refuge in foreign countries. Men from such a group built the New London Huguenot House about 1751 for Nathaniel Hempstead.



Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders. The Huguenot House at New London, Conn.

Mrs. Grace Poole Weds Kentuckian, Dr. H. G. Reynolds

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, former president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, and Dr. Harry G. Reynolds of Paducah, Ky., were married here today at the home of Mrs. Poole's brother, William H. Morrison.

Mrs. Poole retired last spring as dean of Stoneleigh College at Rye, N. H., a post she assumed at the beginning of the 1935 school year. A native of Wakefield, Mass., she has long been prominent in national women's affairs, and has lectured and traveled extensively.

Mrs. Poole served as president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs from 1932 to 1935 and upon her retirement became dean of Stoneleigh. She was also a member of the Consumers Advisory Council of the National Recovery Administration. A member of the National Institute of Social Sciences and the American Geographic Society, she has contributed articles on civic affairs and travel to many magazines and is known to thousands of club women and civic leaders throughout the country.

Charge on French Phones Abolished

Prospective owners of hand telephone sets, more commonly known as French phones, received with pleasure the State Public Utilities Commission's report yesterday that it has ordered abandonment of the monthly service charge. Persons now desiring to change to hand sets are required to pay only a $1.40 substitution charge established by the commission.

The new order results in a total saving to the subscriber of $1.30. Previous to this order, subscribers were required to pay 15 cents a month for 18 months totaling $2.70. This the telephone companies recently sought to change to 10 cents a month for 10 months plus an installation charge of $1.50. It was the request for this latter change that resulted in the Public Utilities Commission's present order.

Around the Earth

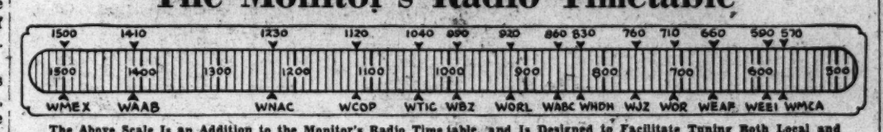
The distance round the earth at the equator is 24,902 miles.

The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11:79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Dance Exchange"	"Four of Us"	Piano recital	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 "Dance Exchange"	Piano recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; soloist; orch.; sports	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Song Weavers"	News; musicale	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch		Jack Smith's Orchestra	Sport reports	B. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	J. McHale's Orchestra
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Sophisticated music	Bob Parker, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organist	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of America; sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Laughing With Canada	"Wordcaster"
8:15 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Serenade; Wayne King	M B S piano duo	Camera Club
8:30	Junior Revue	and orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Musicafogues"
8:45	Vocal Varieties		"Crime Clinic"	J. McHale's Orchestra
9:00 John Charles Thomas; orchestra	Frank Black and NBC Symphony Orchestra	"Town Hall Tonight"; Walter O'Keefe; soloists; quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15			Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette; soloist; orchestra	Frank Black and NBC Symphony Orchestra		B. Calloway's Orchestra	Jane Clifton, songs
9:45			B. Calloway's Orchestra	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00 Gang Busters; network drama	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hit Parade"; Noel Coward; soloists; orchestra; quartet	"How About It?"; Sam Hammer's program	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:15	Joan Edwards, songs			D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:30 Del Casino, songs	NBC Minstrel Show;		Melodies from the Skies;	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:45 Evangeline Booth	end men; soloists; orch.	Alistair Cooke	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	King's Jesters Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Restless Bows"	Harlem"
11:30 Roger Pryor's Or.	"Waltz Interlude"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:45 Roger Pryor's Or.	"Waltz Interlude"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Harlem"

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Musical Clock	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Quartet; Let's Go	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	Special program	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Mugical Clock	Recorded program	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	Musical Clock	Recorded program	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	Morning Carnival	"Just Music"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Morning Carnival	Studio speaker
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 "Instrumentalists"	"Concert Hall"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Instrumentalists"	"Concert Hall"	Today's Children; sketch	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	"Sweet Music"
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Tunes for Two"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network speaker	Shopping talk	Organ recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	New England news
12:00 "Merry Makers"	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; horse and	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	cattle show relay;	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Home Town Frolics	Zimbler string quartet	Treasures in Melody	Song recital
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Silver Serenade	Marjorie Mills	Treasures in Melody	"Symphonic Moods"
2:00 Commentator	Strollers Matinee	NBC Music Guild	Voice of Experience	Organ recital
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Fashion talk	Network speaker	Sport reports; music	Popular songs
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	"The Wise Man"	Sport reports; music	Syncopated Serenade
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports; music	Syncopated Serenade
3:00 Theater Matinee	NBC Light Opera; solo-	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Federal Theater; "Por-
3:15 Theater Matinee	ists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	traits in Oil"
3:30 Do You Remember?	Southernaires; quartet	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
3:45 "New Voices"	"Swing Serenade"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; bulletin	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:15 Community news	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	Mary Marlin; sketch	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Road to Life"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Clyde Barrie, songs	"Four of Us"	Popular variety	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Organ recital	NBC vocal recital	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecasts	News; organist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sports reports	B. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Political talk	Hawaiian music	Vocal Varieties	"Style Sleuth"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 L. Browne, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Melodic Tones"
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour: sport interviews;	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour: Oliver Wakefield; Hildegarde;	Music by Joe Green: soloists; chorus; orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Waltz Favorites"			"Movie Stardust"
8:30 Tallulah Bankhead; H'nry Fonda	George Bernard Shaw's	Tommy Riggs; Stroud	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Louise Farley, songs
8:45	five-play cycle, "Back	Twins; orchestra	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Popular songs
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	to Methuselah," with	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	B. Wayne's Orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Peggy Wood, Irene	Show Boat; comedy;	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	B. Wayne's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Tedrow, others	vocal soloists; Mere-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Network program	dith Wilson's Orch.	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure";	NBC Night Club	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Joe Smith's Orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	NBC Night Club	Margo; Richard Bo-	Organ and piano	"Dance Melodies"
10:30 Dramatized news	NBC Night Club	nelli; Foursome; cho-	Musical Revue: Henry	"Dance Melodies"
10:45 Dramatized news	NBC Night Club	rus; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	"Request Serenade"
11:15 C. Calloway's Or.	Network interview	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Rhumba orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Rhumba orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new Debutante Room . . . at C. Crawford Hollidge's . . . is creating quite a bit of excitement among the fashion conscious. Personally we like the idea, and we're sure you will, too. Not that you have to be a debutante to get into the spirit of the idea, by any means. Because the fact of the matter is that you can be anything from a deb to a college girl to a working girl to a busy young wife, and still be taken care of. That is, if you have, like most of us, a so-so income combined with a taste in clothes that is almost extravagant, but not quite.

❦ ❦ ❦

Quality Clothing at Minimum Cost

Keeping in mind the fact that Boston and thereabouts is composed of many, many women who come in on misses' sizes, who feel this way about their clothes, all clothes in the Deb Room have been purchased with but one idea in mind, we'd say. And that is a maximum of quality, style and chic, with a minimum of cost. Now the prices range from $19.95 up to around $39.95; and, though we don't by any means profess to say that this is the price range the smart secretary is able to pay weekly for a new dress, we do maintain that it's the range wherein she can stay, and still feel sure that each purchase is an investment. And when you stop to think of it, just about how many of your buys in the last year or so have turned out to be real successes, anyhow. And don't you often wish that you'd waited until you'd saved up more than the $12.98 you paid for the little number you're wearing right now, and put more into the dress? We know that is just the way we feel about several of the dresses that are hanging up in our closet now; and we've decided to do something about it. In fact we decided just two months ago. And another thing we're doing . . . and that is we're eliminating this business of buying a dress for a special occasion. We've seen far too many dresses become a fixture in our clothes-closet after that one occasion . . . and no other occasion arose in which just that dress was suitable. So we're looking ahead hereafter. At least we think we are. And for clothes that you can take pride in; that aren't so unique that they're tricky but unwearable . . . we give you the Deb Room. With, of course, all due credit to C. Crawford Hollidge.

♣ ♣ ♣

They Take Hold Without Being Rough

Unless we've been totally uninformed, outside of this lumpy rolling with an elastic business, there's no way of keeping your chiffons up in place without benefit of garters. And even garters are sometimes a bit too obvious for wear under some of the new sheathlike gowns one sees around town. And we don't necessarily mean satins, for the jersey dresses worn in the office are just as sleek fitting sometimes. However, there is a tricky gadget . . . called Inviza-Grips . . . that are as flat as your first pancakes! Many garter belts and whatnot come already equipped, we note; but in case yours aren't, you can buy them separately in the department stores. They have just as tight a hold on your hosiery, there is supposed to be less stocking twisting (and what girl couldn't do with a lot less!), they are simple to fasten, and furthermore (and fortissimo on this notation, please), they are supposed to prevent garter runs! By dissecting the strain (and there has to be some) so that it is spread out over more space, and not so concentrated in one spot. And they're most inexpensive.

❦ ❦ ❦

Something New Here and There

Thither and Yon: Shades of the old family car in the days when father wore a duster and mother insisted on a veil that trailed in the wind, if Filene's haven't got silver plaeque pins with just such an intimate family scene depicted thereon! Just another tricky bit of costume jewelry. The good old neutral colored emery boards are now blossoming out in various gay colors; just by way of brightening up the job. B. F. Macey carries those salt and pepper shakers, called Pepsals. A new way of avoiding sticking, clogging salt . . . to say nothing of the usual avalanche one often gets just at the wrong moment! In colors, and some with chromium trimming. Less than a dollar. Milton Bradley has put out a new kind of paper-doll with dresses that go all the way round. Which ought to intrigue even Ella, who thought she'd gone out of the paper-doll stage. To say nothing of the effect the big dolls that wear nothing less than duplicates of mother's smart outfits, from sports clothes to mink coat, will have on her!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Still Searching for Comfort?
DISCOVER THE NEW Treadeasys

THE ARLINE
in Black or Brown Suede, patent trim, also in Burgundy or Green Coronet Cloth $7
Find out what shoe comfort really means. Find out how good-looking a comfort shoe can be. Discover these delightful features—and ever so many more—in the new Treadeasy Shoes for Fall.
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"PROMENADERS"
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A

B

C

D
"Promenaders" are our answer to hundreds of requests for medium heeled, semi-dress footwear that you can walk in all day without tiring. Fashioned of the finest materials on our own lasts, they are at home in town or strolling country lanes. Be one of the first to try these smart "shoes you can really promenade in."
A. Artistic braid features this oxford of black suede or black kid.
B. Stitched patent bow adds zest and charm to this black suede pump.
C. Trig, beautifully fitting oxford of black suede, enlivening patent accents.
D. Tailored model of black or brown suede, genuine alligator trim.
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Wellesley Square WELLESLEY

Harvard Records 7846 Students In Various Schools

Harvard University counted its various branches and departments today and found itself still growing slowly, but also still far short of the legendary figure chanted in the song, "Ten Thousand Men of Harvard." In fact, it found itself a little over 2000 short, today's final figures being 7846 students.

Thirteen additional students, who registered late yesterday, swelled the undergraduate total in the college to a total of 3707, with a few more expected to trickle in later this week.

Figures to date for other departments of the university are: Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 758; Graduate School of Education has 57 candidates for degree of master of arts in teaching and 75 for degrees in education; Medical School, 518; Dental School, 152; Law School, 1376; Business School, 918; School of Design, 89; Graduate School of Engineering, 116; Divinity School, 53; and School of Public Health, 30.

Last year at this time, the university total was 7813 students, and late registrants brought the final enrollment to 8263.

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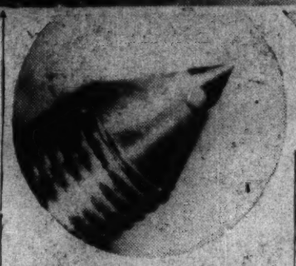
BOSTON

The Making of a Meter

Springs for General Electric Instruments Inspected and Checked at West Lynn Works



The Four Ovals Show Instrument Point, Needle Point, Jewel and Pivot, Each Magnified Many Times by Microscope.

Upper Corner Is Wire Three Times Smaller in Diameter Than a Human Hair

New Meters Found Marvels Of Accuracy

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 29 — From workshops where the clatter and jangle of monstrous presses, stamping machines and die cutters make speech impossible, to shops where some of the world's most delicate electrical measuring devices are made, is a matter of two flights of stairs in the West Lynn Works of the General Electric Company.

Engineers were so delighted with a new exposure meter soon to be placed on the market for the use of photographers, that writers in the field of natural science and engineering were invited in yesterday and after being garbed in starched linen smocks were allowed to see the extreme delicacy with which super-precision instruments are fashioned.

Wire only three-thousandths of an inch in diameter, thinner by far than the hair from one's head, is flattened between powerful polished rollers and made into delicate springs. It likewise does service in tiny aircraft instrument coils of a definite and exact number of turns. The pivots for these instruments are made with points sharper than the most perfect needle.

Meters Assembled

Beyond these shops where extremes of workmanship are so startling, run the belts of the assembly room where meters of all kinds are deftly put together by girls and young men, each with a definite operation to perform.

Throughout the world, wherever nations have advanced in methods of government, there are bureaus which see to the checking up of instruments of weight and measure used by the butcher, grocer, gasoline station or coal dealer, but no one forces utilities selling watts or kilowatts of electric power to take their measuring instruments, the electric light meters, to central checking offices. Everyone assumes they are correct, an assumption based on two decades of unerring service given by these "scales" of the electric light company.

Naturally the rate of production of these meters depends on the number of new homes built, and the sale of meters likewise has been found to serve as an excellent indication of the coming power demands.

At the present time, General Electric officials declared, some 2500 meters are being produced daily and utility companies are substituting a 15-amp, three-wire, 220-volt meter for the old five-amp, two-wire, 110-volt meter to meet the increasing demand for electricity in the homes of the nation. Instead of just using electricity for lights, homeowners now use it for electric ranges, air conditioning, hot water, heat, small motors, washing machines, refrigerators, and a host of other things. Hence the need for a meter capable of six times the carrying capacity.

Peak of Demand

"The peak of demand for electric energy was reached last November," officials declared, "and it was not industrial power which made the difference, but homes. Inasmuch as the industrial load always follows, we can expect a tremendous industrial power demand in the next year or two.

"Power companies are already operating at peak capacities and with the demand curve still rising they must buy more equipment. At present, due to the unrest over which way the government is going to move, they are living from hand to mouth, only buying what is absolutely necessary."

While the most common use of the meter is to measure the flow of electricity into the home, there are also many other jobs for such instruments to perform, which are equally as important. There are for instance, instruments which measure time more accurately than the clock with its pendulum, which analyze and measure color far better than the human eye, which measure sound, detect and measure tiny strains in metals, illumination and films of oil only a molecule thick and do dozens of other intricate chores where minute measurements are necessary.

Thousands of Jewels

To assure accuracy in the operation of such delicate measuring instruments, thousands of small jewels, such as are used in balancing the wheels in a watch, are used. Sapphires are the most common and some of these are scarcely larger than the head of a pin. They are cut with a cuplike depression in which sharply pointed steel pivots are supported in perfect balance and with the least possible friction. These jewels are so small they must be handled with tweezers, yet each is inspected for imperfections under strong microscopes.

Here is where the necessity for starched uniformes enters the problem. They are necessary to keep dust and lint from the room as instruments of such delicate nature can easily be damaged in assembly by tiny bits of lint from ordinary clothing or by magnetic dust carried on one's coat sleeve.

Making the sharp-pointed instrument pivots is a most intricate job. The technician, sitting before a jeweler's lathe, guides a spinning disk of white translucent stone; back and forth across the face of the stone she moves the whirling pivot, a tiny bit of special steel unbelievably hard, mounted in aluminum. The point is examined with a magnifying glass. Another touch of the stone and the pivot is sharper—sharper than the most perfect needle. In fact it is too sharp for a bearing so with a tool made of the semi-precious stone, jasper, the end is rounded. When finished, the radius of the point is about half the diameter of a human hair.

Half the diameter of a hair, yet it supports the whole weight of the moving mechanism. This weight is small, in some instruments only a fraction of a gram, but the pressure on this almost infinitesimal area of steel computed in pounds per square inch, may be more than a ton.

For each type of electric instrument, the engineering staff specifies a spring of definite dimensions in length, breadth and thickness. The ratio of these dimensions is very critical; for the most satisfactory operation of the instrument the ratio of length to thickness must be more than 2500 to one.

Tweezers and microscopes are also used in the manufacture of these tiny springs. Bronze wire only three-thousandths of an inch in diameter is passed through highly polished and powerful rollers, flattening it to a uniform thickness of nine ten-thousandths of an inch. These strips, far thinner than human hair, are cut to size, wound into tiny spirals and then placed in an electric furnace. They emerge clean and bright with the exact mechanical rigidity they must maintain throughout their long use. An ordinary baking soda tin containing the wire necessary for these springs would be worth $750.

Lifts Each Spring

The operator, armed with tweezers, lifts each tiny spring, slipping it on a torsion-measuring device to measure the force it will exert. Unerringly, this device detects differences in spring torque measured, not in inches and ounces, but in smaller units—millimeters and milligrams. By this classification a spring is chosen that exactly fulfills the engineer's specifications.

Down the hall from this magical workshop are four small rooms. In two frost covers the window panes; the temperatures within are four and 40 degrees below zero, respectively. The other two rooms are maintained at the torrid temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit. One of these is a miniature tropical jungle dripping with moisture, for the humidity within is 100 per cent. In each of these rooms a representative collection of meters and instruments proves by withstanding unnatural conditions that every instrument is fit to meet the severest tests ordinary service might offer.

All meters and measuring devices must pass a severe vibration test as well, before they leave the factory. Then they will go forth able to stand up in a locomotive cab, an airplane dashboard, or in industrial plants where there may be excessive vibration.

These Lynn laboratories are but a few of several maintained by General Electric. At the River Works, fused quartz was developed, in Pittsfield artificial lightning and voltages up to 10,000,000 are manufactured and there are three others in Schenectady, New York where the most popular is known as the "House of Magic." In reality it is the research laboratory of the vast concern.

Meters and instruments have necessarily played an important part in every development of electricity. As Lord Kelvin, famous British researchist, declared in 1883, "When you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it; when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of meager and unsatisfactory kind."

Balloonist Saved By Puncture Shots

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Sept. 29 (AP)—A New York newsreel photographer went on an unscheduled, un-scientific balloon ascent into the atmosphere yesterday, coming to earth unhurt at Days Mills, 13 miles from his point of take-off.

The balloon, a group of 32 four-foot balloons similar to those used in Prof. Auguste Piccard's stratospheric vehicle, broke from a post here and carried the cameraman-flier, Al Mingalone, 2000 feet into the air dangling from a harness beneath the runaway balloons.

As two rifle shots fired by the Rev. James Mullen of Old Orchard Beach found their mark, hydrogen escaped slowly from several punctured balloons and the wind-borne cluster descended gradually.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Art Notes

Ernest DeNagy, one-time Hungarian court painter, is exhibitor at the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street. In keeping with the trend of today, Mr. DeNagy paints the American scene, Gloucester particularly. That spot on the Massachusetts seacoast seems to hold undiminished interest for painters. Mr. DeNagy has related with more color than is customary among portrayers of Gloucester views of moored boats, piers, weaving of nets, drying of sails and all the poetry and industry which attends life at such a center. The pictures are bright and clear and engaging.

Water colors by Margaret Wilder are shown in the first exhibition of the season at the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street. This artist, too, is devoted to the Massachusetts seacoast. Her portrayals are aby executed with a free-flowing brush which manages to relate an idea in very few concise strokes. Miss Wilder has a particular feeling for this fluid medium and she avoids the pitfalls of facility. There is more implied than she actually records. It is a joy to come across such exhibitions, for they show that we have painters in our midst who understand the function of their medium and who work conscientiously and giftedly without fanfare.

Marion E. Dougherty is exhibitor at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Outstanding is "Portrait of My Mother," a prize-winning likeness which shows the painter at her best. Other pictures reveal a lyrical and poetic mood.

D. A.

U. S. to Buy N. H. Apples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29—In order to furnish fresh fruit for relief families and benefit price depressed markets, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will purchase an undetermined amount of New Hampshire apples. The transaction will be worked out between the corporation and the New Hampshire Farm Bureau.

Choregrapher

Bouchard Photo

Charles Weidman

Who Is Staging the Dances for the New Musical, "I'd Rather Be Right," Which Opens Oct. 11 at the Colonial

New Connecticut River Span to Bear The Name of Early Steamboat Builder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORFORD, N. H., Sept. 29—The decision to name the new steel arch bridge over the Connecticut River between here and Fairlee, Vt., the Samuel Morey Bridge is based upon the great respect held by the citizens of this section for the man to whom they give the credit for inventing the steamboat instead of Robert Fulton.

Local history clearly tells the story and local residents are pleased to point out the colonial house in which the man once lived that they believe invented the steamboat.

Historical studies are said to reveal that Fulton came to this town to see the boat that Morey was working on. Fulton, it is reported, made several suggestions as to changes in the boat and asked Morey to visit him in New York. Morey went ahead with his boat and is said to have operated it with a wood burning boiler on the Connecticut River several years before Fulton's boat made its first trip. Morey's boat was somewhat of an annoyance to the people of Orford as it noisily traveled over the waters of the Connecticut. At least one of his trips was made while the good citizens of this town were attending church and the noise of the boat did not add to the quiet peacefulness of the community.

Bay State Troopers Hunt 'Cattle Rustlers'

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—State troopers of the Bridgewater barracks were called upon today to hunt "cattle rustlers" operating in Bristol county. Mrs. Margaret Mello reported two heifers were stolen recently from her Seekonk farm and Anotne Perry said one heifer was taken from his farm in West Brighton.

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Law Takes Hand In Hartford And Jails Strike Head

(Continued from Page 9)

tive many times, notably in bootlegging cases and in prosecution of election frauds. No evidence was presented at the brief court hearing but Mr. Alcorn intimmated he would attempt to prove that strikers had an organized plan to intimidate non-striking drivers.

Besides the eight men in custody a warrant has been issued by the Superior Court for a ninth, described as "Red" Cook, and called by Mr. Alcorn a fugitive from justice.

The incidents on which the arrests were based have been the beating of a driver for G. Fox & Co., Hartford department store; the halting and burning of a truck owned by L. Nelson & Son., in Windsor Locks; assault on Louis Daddario, one of the owners of the Pioneer Fruit Company of Hartford, and an alleged attempt to "intimidate" a driver for the Fagan Transportation Company of New Britain.

At City Hall, Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy, who swore in 200 special policemen last week end when strikers moved, for the first time, to hold up food deliveries, reiterated his intention to see that the city gets food, even if city trucks have to be manned by police and firemen and sent out to make deliveries.

That point has not been reached, although wholesale grocers, packers and fruit dealers have been able this week to move but few trucks. Strikers made no attempt to hold up milk and bread shipments nor supplies of all kinds destined for hospitals. Retail food dealers overcame the strike handicap in part by going after their own supplies. Many groceries, however, are running out of individual food items and shoppers are told they will have to wait.

R. I. Rail Plea Opposed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Providence and Worcester Railroad Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today to dismiss the petition of the state of Rhode Island proposing the road be severed from the New Haven system and set up as an independent property. The petition was filed recently with the commission during the New Haven reorganization proceedings, the state contending the New Haven was maintaining a virtual rail monopoly in Rhode Island.

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FINE LAUNDRY, TOO REASONABLY PRICED

Programs Prepared for Opening of Regular Radio Season

Miniature opera company brings new voices to microphone — Theater Hour calls on services of stars—Mme. Flagstad presents arias and songs—Wallenstein offers unfamiliar orchestral pieces from classic periods.

Behind the Microphone

The first Sunday in October, of any year, can generally be picked as the beginning of radio's winter season. Then, if any time, radio's continuous round is enlivened by novel programs and returns of radiocasting "regulars" to the microphone. Next Sunday, Oct. 3 is no exception.

Occurring on a regular program, and yet denoting a trend, is General Motors' return to the air (8 p. m., NBC-Blue through WBZ) with a "miniature" opera company. It has hired eight singers, importing three from Europe, who will be heard throughout the 39-week season. The imported stars are Erna Sack of the Dresden Opera, who is said to hit a "C" above high "C"; Richard Tauber, opera singer, known on these shores principally through his records, and latterly by pictures; and Jussi Björling, Swedish tenor, who with Miss Sack will be making his American début.

To complete the company will be Grace Moore, Maria Jeritza, Helen Jepson, Joseph Schmidt and Donald Dickson, familiar voices on the radio. The three foreign stars will be heard in greetings only by short-wave relay from Sweden and England, and will sing at a later date on the program. Miss Moore will speak from Hollywood. Mmes. Jeritza, Jepson, and the male stars, Schmidt and Dickson, will sing at the première. The orchestra, as usual, will be led by Erno Rapee.

Recognizing, too, the value of talk in a program G. M. has engaged John B. Kennedy, who in the intermissions will tell of the latest discoveries in the natural scientific world.

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Silver Theater Series

The Monday night Radio Theater Hour, with Hollywood stars and Cecil B. DeMille as director, has in a way put on its own sales campaign with sponsors, on the value of having "box office" in a program. On Oct. 3, there will be two programs indicative of this. The first is the Silver Theater to be heard on the Columbia network through WEEI at 5 p. m. The play will be "First Love," an original drama written by Grover Jones, one of the movie colony's ace writers, with Rosalind Russell and James Stewart as stars, and Conrad Nagel as producer. Prominent stars and plays will be heard in this series both in single and serial performances as the plays chosen require.

Later in the evening, Woodbury's Hollywood Playhouse will present Tyrone Power, with Margaret Sullavan, in the favorite, "Her Cardboard Lover." This will be heard at 9:30 p. m., NBC-Blue network through WBZ. Each week the feminine lead will be changed; and with Mr. Power continuing to play the male leads, Darryl F. Zanuck, vice-president in charge of production of Twentieth Century-Fox films, who discovered Mr. Power, will present him to the radio audience at the première.

Other débuts heard will be Sheila Barrett, monologist and impersonator, in her own series, with Graham McNamee commenting and Joe Rines leading the orchestra. NBC-Red network through WNAC, at 5:30 p. m.; "On Broadway," a dramatic series, NBC-Blue network through WBZ, 3 p. m., with stories having a Broadway atmosphere; and a new series by Ireene Wicker, "The Singing Lady," on Mutual through WAAB at 5 p. m.

Prominent returns are Ozzie Nelson and Harriet Hilliard at 7:30 p. m., NBC-Blue through WBZ, with Feg Murray, a new comic; Jack Benny at 7 p. m., NBC-Red and WNAC; the Metropolitan Opera Auditions, NBC-Blue and WBZ, 5 p. m.; Phil Baker and his stooges, CBS and WEEI, 7:30 p. m.; and Joe Penner with Jimmie Grier's Orchestra, CBS and WEEI, 6:30 p. m.

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Soloist, Orchestra and Chorus

Not to be forgotten, even though its season began several weeks ago, is the Sunday Evening Hour, CNS and WEEI, 9 p. m., which on Oct. 3 presents the Wagnerian singer, Kirsten Flagstad, Norwegian soprano, with José Iturbi conducting the orchestra and chorus. Mme. Flagstad will sing Wagner's "Dreams," the "Du Bist der Lenz" aria from "Die Walküre," then the songs, "Still wie die Nacht," "At Parting" and "Love Went a-Riding," with piano accompaniment; and, in conclusion, "Old Folks at Home" and the Martin Luther hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," with chorus and orchestra.

For those who like operetta and light opera singing, Kitty Carlisle, screen and radio star, continues excellently on Fridays at 10 p. m., over CBS and WEEI.

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Radio City Symphony

Modern music worth a dialing by listeners during the coming week will be Dohnanyi's First Suite and Kodaly's "Hary Janos" suite on the Radio City Symphony Orchestra programs, Sunday, Oct. 3, at 12:30 p. m., NBC-Blue and WBZ; Debussy's String Quartet, arranged for string orchestra, and Lekeu's "Adagio," on Frank Black's NBC String Symphony concert, Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 9 p. m., NBC-Blue and WBZ.

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Sinfonietta Period

Alfred Wallenstein, from whom listeners have learned to expect much fine music and rarely heard items, will not be disappointing this season. On his Sinfonietta period heard currently on Thursdays at 9:30 p. m., over WOR and WAAB, he will offer a series of symphony cycles embracing the works of Schubert, von Dittersdorf, Mozart and Haydn. This will include the first four symphonies of Schubert unfamiliar on the air, six virtually unknown symphonies of von Dittersdorf based on Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and the earlier symphonies of Mozart and Haydn.

Other works to be heard on the Sinfonietta periods are a second set of "Caucasian Sketches," Opus 42, by Ippolitov-Ivanow; Robert Fuchs Serenade No. 4, Op. 51; the "Rossiniana" Suite of Respighi, and "Five Contradances" of Mozart.

In the Symphonic Strings period, now heard currently Tuesdays at 10 p. m., through WOR and WAAB, will be heard such little known works as three Serenades by Robert Fuchs, Holzbauer's Sinfonia in E Major, Telemann's Concerto for Violin in A Minor, Locatelli's Concerto Grosso in F Minor, Moszkowski's Prelude and Fugue, Op. 85, Fachelbel's "Partie," and Niemann's "Anakreon," Op. 50.

Albert D. Hughes

Artists in Song and in Speech

Upper: Left—Richard Tauber, Tenor, in "Heart's Desire." Right—Erna Sack, Coloratura Soprano. Lower: Left—Rosalind Russell in Silver Theater. Right—Tyrone Power, in His Own Dramatic Series

Practicing Dialogue

Kitty Carlisle and Frank Crumit

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

30 actually means that if pay periods do not end on this date the employers must split the week on their records, as the employee contributions end with earnings through Sept. 30. Furthermore, all earnings after that date not only will be affected by the elimination of employee contributions, but by the reduced rate for employers as well.

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State House Annex

One of the biggest questions in the State Capital today is over the location of the State House Annex, provisions for which were made by the recent session of the Legislature. The finance committee of the Governor's Council has already interviewed a number of owners of possible sites for the annex. Meanwhile the crowded condition in the State House continues, as well as the complexity of having a number of State departments in scattered locations about the city. The new State Police Department is going to need more space if its activities continue to expand, and a move is already under way to find a location for the Motor Vehicle Department outside the State House. Each year during the final days of the registration drive the crowd seeking to reach this department presents a problem in the State House. And with the new State Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law the activities of the Motor Vehicle Department are increasing.

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Milk Control

The new State Milk Control Board is going about its duties of holding hearings preliminary to the regulation of milk prices in the various markets of the State. A hearing has already been held in Jaffrey and another will be held at Somersworth next week. Concord has been selected by the board as a market area for study. In contrast to the previous board, whose activities were outlawed by the State Supreme Court, the new board does not act solely on the need for price regulation. It gets at the price angle from the stand that "cut-throat" competition and, or, the sale of milk at a loss to the producer, constitutes a health menace. The new law was drafted along these lines to avoid the constitutional pitfalls pointed out by the Supreme Court in its decision on the former Milk Control Board.

Split-Train Bill Called Menace In Guise of Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 29—An additional burden of $60,000,000 annually which the "Split Train Bill" now before Congress would force on the railroads of the country would, eventually, have to be borne by the general public and, in addition, "would destroy or seriously impair the present efficiency of rail freight service," William A. Wheeler, General Representative of the Maine Central Railroad and the Boston and Maine Railroad told the members of the Lions Club here today.

An additional feature of the bill, Mr. Wheeler asserted, is that it "threatens the safety of everyone who drives an automobile, in that, if enacted into law, it would tremendously increase hazards to the public at grade crossings all over the country."

Terming the bill, passed by the Senate and due to come up before the National House at its next session "a move artifically to increase employment at the expense of the railroads and, in turn, at the expense of the general public," Mr. Wheeler declared that "every citizen should, for his or her own protection, understand what is involved in this 'Split Train Bill' and make themselves heard before it is too late."

"This bill would arbitrarily limit the length of all freight trains to 70 cars" said Mr. Wheeler. "Proponents of the bill, certain organizations of engine and train service employees, seek to justify it as a safety measure. The fact is, however, that the passage of the bill would not just the reverse, in that it would increase the hazards to the public at grade crossings all over the country.

"Fatalities and injuries in grade crossing accidents are increasing. It is clearly evident that to increase by some 87,000,000 additional train miles each year the service now operated by the roads, as this bill would do, would necessarily increase grade crossing hazards. For many years there have been approximately 1.75 deaths and approximately 5 non-fatal injuries at grade crossings for each million train miles operated. Simple arithmetic leads to the conclusion that to run 87,000,000 additional train miles each year would, if this ratio still obtained, kill approximately 150 more persons and injure 450 more persons at grade crossings.

"The proponents of the bill say that long trains increase the danger of accidents to employees. Statistics, however, do not bear out their contention. From 1923 to 1935, the number of cars in the average freight train increased 16 per cent, and during the same period the frequency of injuries and deaths to freight conductors and brakemen caused by sudden stops, starts, lurches or jerks was reduced 61 per cent on a train-mile basis. These injuries and fatalities occurred on short trains as well as long, and the additional train-miles which would be required if this bill should be passed would offer a correspondingly greater opportunity for casualties of this character.

"The bill has a very evident, if concealed, purpose: artificially to increase employment. If two trains and two locomotives are to be required to haul traffic now moved in one train and by one engine, at least five more men will be needed for the job. Right there is the gentleman in the woodpile. Increased employment is, of course, desirable from all standpoints, but it should come in the natural way. Forcing it by legislation is artificial, unnatural and uneconomic.

"On the basis of the light traffic of 1936, the added cost of railroad operation alone under this bill would be approximately $90,000,000 a year and on the basis of 1930 traffic it would be $125,000,000. What does this mean to the public?

"The railroads have only one source of revenue and that is the charges which they receive from the public for performing transportation services. Can agriculture and industry, or the consuming public fairly be asked to shoulder the burden of additional transportation charges which would inevitably follow the passage of legislation of the character proposed?"

Self-Supporting Flood Control Up In New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

only serve for flood control but will store up for future use water that otherwise would have flowed over dams unused. The various operators of power plants along the river will make payments to the Water Resources Board for this water that otherwise would have been wasted.

The money received by the board in this manner is calculated to carry the expense of maintenance as well as the interest on the investment and ultimately the principal. As a matter of fact, the board has already received assurances from enough owners of power projects along the Connecticut to make the project self-liquidating.

Bond Issue

As soon as the legality of the bond issue is cleared up the board will be ready to issue the bonds and start construction work. The bonds the board proposes to issue have been questioned because of the unconstitutionality of using State funds with the benefit of private interests paramount. The Governor and Council have cleared this up with a hearing at which there was no protest against the assumption that the primary purpose of the project is for public benefit through flood control.

It is obvious that the flood control benefits will not be enjoyed by New Hampshire alone but by the other states that the Connecticut River flows through as well.

O'Hara Newspaper Sale Is Declared Demanded by Quinn

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Providence Star-Tribune in a copyright article, said today a demand had been made on Walter E. O'Hara by Lt. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan on behalf of Gov. Robert E. Quinn, that he sell the newspaper and resign as managing director of the Narragansett Racing Association.

The Star-Tribune said the following demands were made:

"1—Immediate sale of the Star-Tribune to outside interests which would have no connection with O'Hara.

"2—O'Hara must sign an apology written by the state administration.

"3—O'Hara must resign as managing director, but he can continue as president of the Narragansett Racing Association.

"4—O'Hara's successor as managing director, selected by stockholders, must be approved by the Democratic state machine.

"5—All jobs and patronage at the race track must go through Chairman William A. Shawcross of the Democratic State Committee. All Republican job holders must be ousted."

The Star-Tribune said the demands were made orally.

Mr. O'Hara is due for a court appearance tomorrow on a libel charge by William Beehan, Larchmont, N. Y., advertising executive. He has been ordered held for the grand jury on a libel charge brought by Governor Quinn. In the long controversy over the Narragansett track one of the late developments was the suspension of the racing plant's license by the State Racing Commission.

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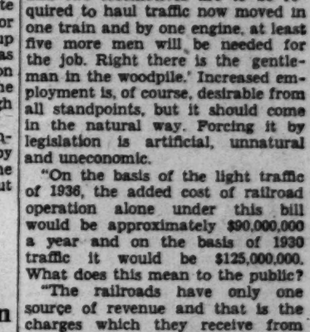

News In Boston Today

Northeast Storm Delays Shipping

The first Northeast storm of the winter season swept the New England coast yesterday and today and delayed the arrival of 14 ships at the port of Boston.

Of 16 vessels due here before noon today, only two had arrived at that hour—the Boston and the Yarmouth, both of the New England steamship lines.

Others reported by radio that they were either battling high seas, fanned by Northeast gales, or had been forced to anchor in sheltered waters. A fleet of barges and small craft lay at anchor in Buzzard's Bay.

The Juniata, from Norfolk and Baltimore, and the Wyoming, from Philadelphia, were expected to reach port late today, hours behind schedule. The Bilderdijk, from Rotterdam, due yesterday, wirelessed she would arrive tonight.

Hurley Invites Rivers to State

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today invited Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia to submerge their differences over parole and the extradition of criminals in a good game of football. The Georgia executive was asked to come to the gridiron clash between Holy Cross and Georgia Tech, Oct. 16, to shake hands with the Massachusetts governor over the goalposts.

Only a few weeks ago, the two governors, engaged in a vigorous clash over the refusal of Massachusetts to honor Georgia in extraditing an alleged fugitive of the Georgia prison chain gang. Whereupon, Governor Rivers paroled a Georgia convict with the charge that he go immediately to Massachusetts "which is taking Georgia criminals."

With the invitation to bury the hatchet in the middle of the football field, Governor Hurley stressed the hope that "you will accept the invitation to partake of this state's hospitality."

Export of Apples And Potatoes On

Bumper crops of apples and potatoes from New England farms, harvested earlier than usual, are being shipped by water from Boston to ports in the United States and foreign countries, it was learned today in shipping circles.

Potatoes from Maine, where the yield is expected to be close to 50,000,000 bushels, find their best market in the South and Southwest, according to the shipping men. Brought here by truck and rail, they are shipped to ports on the Gulf of Mexico.

Apples are being harvested earlier in central Massachusetts "because they don't cling so well to the stems this year," the shippers said.

Last year, hardly a bushel of apples was exported from Boston, due to a small crop, high prices and competition in other countries. This year a substantial quantity already has been exported and more is being shipped in practically every vessel headed for the British Isles.

New Courthouse Cornerstone Laid

The cornerstone of the new $4,000,000 Suffolk county courthouse was laid this afternoon in Boston in the presence of distinguished city and county officials.

A week-old strike, which has held up work on the government-financed project, failed to halt the ceremonies after officials of the Boston Building Trades Council authorized union carpenters to construct a wooden stand and canopy for the event.

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, many of the Superior Court judges, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, Lt.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly and several city councillors attended the exercises. The trowel was wielded by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, of the Supreme Court.

Milk

(Continued from Page 9)

Boston market and returning abnormal profits.

Referring to the price reduction to farmers ordered yesterday by Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Administrator of the Boston market, Mr. Greer pointed out that "the lower price is the result of the pool. Mr. Tator has figured the price without finding out whether or not the producers are operating their plants in accordance with Massachusetts health requirements."

Answering charges of dealers and of Senator Walsh that the plan for welfare milk distribution would result in the coming of more uninspected milk into the Boston market, Federal authorities declared that not only would all milk be inspected by Massachusetts officials but it would be rechecked by Federal inspectors.

'Proper' Milk Buying Favored as Farm Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 29—Floyd Verrill, chairman of the Dairy Federation of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, today declared that the Federal welfare milk proposal "if carried out properly" would have a stabilizing effect upon the milk market and be a great benefit to farmers.

"If the Government limits its distribution of the milk surplus to welfare recipients who already buy at least one quart of milk and hence do not constitute new business," he said, "the plan should work out for the good of the industry." He admitted, that there were many loopholes in the plan inviting dangerous competitive practices.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29 (AP)—Proposal of the Federal Government to buy surplus New England milk for needy and jobless was approved today by J. Ralph Graham of Boscawen, president of the Granite State Dairymen's Association.

"The proposed program," he said, "should be beneficial to New England farmers. This program guarantees improved returns for farmers supplying the Boston market because it will not only tend to stabilize the price of milk but will also provide a market for surplus milk."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Normandie	Oct. 1	Southampton	Oct. 6	Sept. 30	8:00 pm	Oct. 1	10:00 am
‡Georgic	Oct. 2	Southampton	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	8:00 pm	Oct. 2	8:00 am
▷Cameronia	Oct. 1	Belfast	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	8:00 pm	Oct. 1	1:00 pm
¶Samaria (Bos.)	Oct. 2	Glasgow	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	10:00 am	Oct. 1	1:00 pm
*Roma	Oct. 2	Gibraltar	Oct. 9	Oct. 1	8:00 pm	Oct. 2	9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12		Oct. 7	4:00 pm	Oct. 7	8:00 pm
Mariposa	▷San Pedro	Oct. 14		Oct. 9	4:00 pm	Oct. 9	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Oct. 9		Oct. 4	4:00 pm	Oct. 4	8:00 pm

‡Except No. Ireland, Scotland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ▷No. Ireland only. ¶Scotland only. *Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Filling the Holiday Gift Drawer Well Ahead of Time

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Practical Gifts You Can Make For Family and Friends

If Useful and Well Made, They Are Likely to Be Much Appreciated for the Personal Touch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As one who, over a period of several years, has endeavored to extract the greatest amount of both pleasures and necessities from the smallest amount of dollars and cents, the writer has discovered a way of sending her close relatives and friends those little gifts which mean so much at Christmas and other times—not because holidays call for presents, but because custom has given us those occasions on which to remember our friends in a loving way.

Young people with not over much of the world's goods are often presented with more gifts, on holidays and otherwise, than they can possibly return in kind. But how proud and pleased their older friends, and members of their families are when they receive small gifts made by the donors in appreciation and gratitude. A man or boy might make articles of woodcraft or leather. A woman can best work with a needle or a sewing machine.

Taking Advantage of Sales

The secret of economy in making such gifts is to buy the materials, not just when they are needed, but when there are sales, when cottons are priced low enough to make the completed articles not too expensive. Buy thread in large quantities and bias tape and trimmings in the ten-cent stores. Use the same patterns over and again, modifying them as needed.

The articles themselves are limited only by the ingenuity of the seamstress and the tastes and habits of her friends. My own rule is to avoid notions and knicknacks and spend my time and money on practical, sensible things which will surely be used. Among the easiest, cheapest, and most useful gifts that one can make are aprons. And I speak of honest kitchen aprons, not those frilly, ruffled bits of dimity and lace. An apron is no less attractive for being made of percale in dainty pastel floral prints or splashing bold plaids in bright colors. You can choose a pattern, however, that does not take much material—a yard or a little over—and one that all your friends are apt to like, and use it over and over in various colors and prints till everyone you know has one of your aprons—and then you can start over again. Bind them with contrasting bias and for a special gift add a couple of pot holders made from the pieces left over.

A Useful Bag

Pot holders alone, in a matching bag, will be welcomed by any housewife. You can make them from your scraps in colors to harmonize with her kitchen. Another novelty liked by almost everyone is a bag which may be used by young girls in their bedrooms to hold soiled hose, handkerchiefs, or underwear, which often are not put into the household laundry; by mothers to contain the week's supply of stockings that need darning; by grandmothers — or others devoted to the knitting needle —to carry their work about.

To make the bag cut two circles of percale, or some similar cotton, 18 inches in diameter. Cut a slit in one circle, 7½ inches from the center toward the edge of the circle. Bind this opening with bias binding in contrast to the pattern or color of the material. Sew the two circles together and bind the edge with bias tape. For the handle cut a strip 18 inches long and 4½ inches wide if you wish to double it; or half as wide if you prefer to bind it. Attach the handle to make a loop in the center of the top, at the top of the opening. Such a bag is attractive, useful, easy to make.

A yard or a little more of voile, batiste, or one of the rayon silks will make most attractive step-ins. These are easily made, with a simple pattern, and in the cottons may be trimmed with bias; in silk the hems may be rolled and a monogram added. Nightgowns made of the same materials require about three yards. I have made lovely ones for 75 cents. You may cut them by one of your own, in a straight-of-the-goods style, or buy a pattern if you wish a modish bias cut. The trimming may be of your own design. I have used successfully a trimming of ruffles cut from the same material, hemmed narrowly, and set flat around the neck and standing out from the armholes in tiny pleats, the joining emphasized by colored bias binding. Cotton nightgowns are welcome even in this age of silk and rayon, for there is nothing as cool as cotton in summer, and there are many lovely prints and colors in voile, batiste and lawn.

Smocks, too, require from three to four yards of plain or printed percale or broadcloth, but you can pay as little as 15 cents a yard—a real bargain—or as much as 30 and still have an inexpensive but very acceptable gift. There are at present many styles in smocks, and you may want to use more than one pattern —one perhaps in the raglan sleeve, button-in-the-back, loosely fitting kind, and another in the fitted princess lines which office workers prefer. Either style with the addition of a pair of pajama trousers, to match if the smock is a plain color, or a harmonizing solid color if the smock is printed, will make a delightful lounging costume for the schoolgirl or office worker.

Other Possibilities

And now when your list of gifts is nearly complete, gather together the pieces that are left, every last scrap, and from them make the loveliest gift of all, a patchwork quilt for your mother or your sister or your dearest friend. A good pattern for this purpose is Grandmother's Flower Garden, because you can emulate the pioneer women who originated pieced quilts and use all your scraps. The finished gift is a superlative and exquisite one. If you have not the facilities for quilting, just finish the top and let that be your gift. The recipient will be so delighted with it that she will be more than glad to have it finished and quilted.

There are more possibilities that I have not mentioned: dresses and suits for children, made from inexpensive materials, house dresses of attractive cottons for the homemaker, baby clothes ranging from crocheted bonnets and knitted sacques to useful but very inexpensive nighties and wrappers of flannelette. Every person may alter the list to suit her own needs and those of her friends. Once started, anyone can see many possibilities and resolve, as I do, to have some gift, however simple, as evidence of love and thoughtfulness on a holiday.

Drawn by Mulready, London

Costumes for Early Winter Wear

These sketches present three English costumes suitable for early winter wear and to alternate with the fur coat or heavier cloth coat on those warmer days throughout the season. All three are of the dressier type worn for more formal occasions. The suit sketched at the left features a single-breasted, hip-length jacket trimmed with a narrow band of fur. Collarless at the back with turn-down lapels in front, such a jacket takes an ascot scarf for warmth as well as for that vivid note of color which dramatizes a dark outfit. The three-quarter-length jacket of the costume in the center is handsomely trimmed with fox fur and smartly stitched above the waistline. It is fastened with an invisible closing and has a small stand-up collar. The width given by the heavy fur is counterbalanced by the extended shoulder line. Only a tall figure should wear jackets such as these with fur at the bottom.

At the right is a full-length coat smartly belted and trimmed with fur breast pockets to match the cuffs and collar. On some coats of this type the fur collars are detachable like small capes. With a close-fitting, stand-up cloth collar beneath, such a coat lends itself to early autumn as well as winter wear.

Labeled 'For the Children'

Her Recipe Files Yield Many Delicious Surprises

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In my kitchen files I have a large clipping envelope labeled, "For the Children," and into this I slip recipes, hints and ideas for tasty, attractive dishes for little folk. I find its contents a great help with my own youngsters and it affords real inspiration when some guests bring children in for a little visit. May I share a few favorites?

Wagon-Wheel Sandwiches

Remove the crusts from a loaf of bread and then slice lengthwise. Spread with butter and then sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Cut in long strips and then roll tightly. Keep in cool place until ready to serve.

Lemonade Surprise

Add to your lemonade a cup of cherry juice or a few drops of cake coloring. Freeze your ice cubes in a pale contrasting color or with bits of candied fruit or mint leaves in each cube. Serve with the colored glass-sips.

Peter Rabbit Salad

Make a large bed of crisp lettuce leaves and on this place halves of pears, rounded side up. Use tiny pink candies for the eyes and nose and two blanched almonds for the ears. A realistic tail is added by placing a fluffy marshmallow in the proper place. A mild cream salad dressing may be passed in a little colored bowl.

Chocolate Fluff

Beat
1 egg until stiff. Continue beating while adding
1 teaspoon sugar
1 teaspoon cocoa and
Few grains of salt. Add half of this to
¾ cup cold milk. Serve in glass with the remaining egg mixture floating on top.

Liza Cookies

Make small round chocolate cookies. Use drops of confectioners' icing for eyes and nose. A shred of coconut may be bent to give various expressions to the mouth. Make the hair by using the icing sprinkled with shreds of coconut.

Cracker Boxes

Make a box by fastening soda crackers together with a sugar syrup. These may be filled with a variety of things but they make interesting containers for a fruit salad.

Candlelight Treat

On a small plate place a ring of pineapple. Stand upright in the center ½ banana (cut crosswise) topped with a bit of yellow boiled dressing and a cherry or strawberry. A handle may be made of a narrow strip of lemon or orange peel. (Dip the banana in lemon juice to prevent discoloration.)

Some Helpful Hints

To serve eggs in a little different way try boiling them, separating the whites and yolks and then adding the chopped whites to a white sauce. Serve over toast and sprinkle with the yolks which have been forced through a ricer.

To make chocolate milk "in a hurry" add 1 teaspoon canned chocolate sauce and ½ teaspoon sugar to a glass of milk.

The little folk will delight in animals made from olives and pickles with toothpick legs. Cheese may also form interesting figures by using a cookie cutter.

Ice cream balls rolled in tinted, shredded coconut make an interesting addition to any table where children are seated. H. O.

Light, Colorful Luggage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some smartly styled canvas luggage, available in single pieces or in suites, is coated with clear pyroxylin, which renders it moisture-proof, durable, and friendly to damp cleaning cloths bent on removing grime. Seamless cases of diagonal tweed-like weaves, in black and white and brown and white, and wearing trimmings of stainless steel as well as pieces executed in duck in black, brown, green or red, with saddle-stitched bindings of rawhide have their material thus treated.

Are You Short But Broad?

Chats on Self-Styling—2

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every season fashion offers us a certain number of silhouettes. They are designed to express materials that have diverse textures; for costumes whose roles are differentiated; and for people of contrasted types. When they are modeled at fashion shows, girls with perfectly proportioned figures wear them in such a manner that each one appeals to us as desirable for ourselves.

However, when we try them on we see in a long mirror our own reflections, and these sometimes tend to make us forget the glamorous model. Do we look our very best in the dress we have put on? Does it play up our best lines and conceal those which are not so attractive?

If not, let us decide why, for it is by means of asking "why?" and answering "because," that we arrive at knowledge which will enable us to style our own clothes successfully.

Perhaps we have selected a frock made up in a clinging material and we see that this fabric outlines every unfortunate protuberance in our body. In this case, we must resist buying it, for the situation cannot be corrected, except by radical improvements over an extended period in our own figures. The silhouette was undoubtedly designed with such a texture in thought, and so we are forced to the sad decision that this style was not intended for us and that we must choose one that can be expressed in a comparatively stiff material, which will form its own planes and hang a little aloof from those bumpy spots which we prefer not to emphasize.

The next silhouette we try on is executed in a type of fabric that is becoming to us. It has none of the faults of the first one, yet we see that the total effect is not quite right. However, we have no reason to be discouraged, for it can be altered so as to be becoming. Unlike that enchanting model who displayed it a short time ago, we are ourselves rather short of stature and heavy in the hips, whereas above the waist, we are comparatively slim, and these discrepancies break that lovely flowing line which so charmed us at the fashion show. How can we recover it?

First of all let us consider the length of the skirt. In fashion columns we have read that hems should be so many inches from the floor, and a yardstick shows that this one conforms to the rule, yet it is most unpleasing. Why, of course! Our legs are short and a garment terminating where this one does, has the effect of cutting us in two.

Now, it must be remembered that fashion never insists on the application of any one of its pronouncements when it is unbecoming to the individual, and it is a fact that the eye is not pleased by equally divided areas and does find satisfaction in those that bear the approximate relationship of one third to two thirds. So it is our job to establish restful proportions between the bodice, terminating wherever the waistline is placed, and the lower area, ending at the hem; and we can do this without looking eccentric or as if we were revering the Victorians or establishing some peculiar standard of our own. Fashion gives us enough leeway to achieve becoming results within its framework.

To Obviate Awkward Lines

The length of the skirt should be judged, too, when the wearer is sitting down. On plump figures skirts have a tendency to ride up when a sitting posture is assumed, and because the exposure of knees is seldom graceful, it is worth while, however much you regret the necessity, to concede an extra inch to the upright length in order to obviate the awkward line.

The smart adjustment of a belt is difficult on a stocky figure, but it is a problem that cannot be escaped. The type of dress fashioned to be worn without one is very special and is so cut and draped that the natural tapering of the body at this point is played up. It is a fashion for tall, slim people, and the stoutish person who adopts it has the appearance of wearing a dowdy negligée. A belt of self-material is the least enlarging, and it should be rather narrow. If a contrasted material is chosen, let it have a dull surface, for a lustrous one exaggerates the girth.

Achieving Balance

The breadth of the hips in the figure we are analyzing needs to be balanced by the upper part of the body. An extended shoulder line is effectual for this purpose, but has its dangers for the short figure. On the other hand, a draped bodice giving importance and width to the chest, is safer than extreme shoulder breadth, for it does not cut off the height. Necklines, too, can be used to give apparent balance for the hips. They should be rounded and broad, for this purpose. Flaring lapels, also, serve to stress the shoulder line.

Drapery is the most satisfactory answer to the problem of dressing figures whose parts are not in very good proportion to one another. Such figures cannot wear attractively the perfectly simple, straightforward lines; they are too revealing. Fabrics that have a dull surface, are another solution, for they muffle the contours. I. C.

Another Chat on Self-Styling will follow soon.

Linoleum the Versatile

Take that substantial but unsightly kitchen table that you have hesitated to discard. Paint the legs a gay color, add a few contrasting horizontal stripes and finish up the scarred top by placing over it a smooth, sleek piece of plain color linoleum—and what have you? A table in a new trousseau, ready to withstand the strain of kitchen activities.

And is cleaning those kitchen shelves a tiresome task that is too easily put off? Try replacing quickly soiled papers with strips of linoleum, cut to fit—and with a swish of a damp cloth, the shelves are clean and sparkling.

In the breakfast room linoleum is colorful and economical for the table top. And that row of flowerpots on the window sill—how frequently a too-generous supply of water overflows upon it. One answer is a linoleum surfacing.

A recent outstanding improvement in the manufacture of linoleum is a new type having a special factory-applied adhesive on the back. This is a ready-to-lay product which greatly reduces both the time and the effort necessary to do the job. It is only necessary to activate the back of the linoleum with a soft brush—moistened in water—which produces a soapy paste, by means of which the material can be laid directly and quickly to the floor. This assures a uniform bond, eliminating loose spots.

Panels—either pictorial or ornamental—can be inset in the center corners of a linoleum floor, and often the architecture of the room is the keynote of their design.

For the game room floor, game layouts may be delightfully worked into the general floor design—checkers, shuffleboard, ten-pins, toss game—or any favored game requiring a set plan. And what a lift this treatment gives to that dark basement or dingy attic room! How its gay colors will charm your guests or the children on a rainy afternoon!

And, speaking of the children—how they love the Mother Goose characters, airplanes and ships, birds and animals that can be worked into the floor design of their rooms! And a labor saver for mother, too, to have linoleum wall-covering, from which smudgy little hand prints are so easily removed.

Through the Editor's Window

What! No News of Yourself?

By Nathaniel Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember those glass prisms that dangled from the heavy chandeliers of our grandmothers' ceilings and so prettily caught the light? Perhaps with the revival of Victorian things you have candlesticks that sparkle and shimmer with a fringe of these glass ornaments. Did you ever watch one in the sunlight or firelight? Cut with many sides it captures any and every bit of light and immediately gives it out in new interpretations of color and form. A prism lying in the direct sunlight is a lovely thing, showing up lavenders, greens, golds and blues that one did not know were in the original light.

Some people are like that. Life around them may at a casual glance seem ordinary, but when seen in the colors of the prism of their sharing and interest it is interpreted as fascinating and delightful.

In odd moments I have in the past month, for the sake of my college alumnae association, been occupied in gathering from a group of alumnae whatever "news" I could collect; and it has been interesting to note that some people are like prisms, and some seem opaque.

♦ ♦ ♦

When someone at home has greeted you on your return from town or school or business with "What have you been doing today?" have you more than once answered, "Oh, nothing much." I think we all have; and what an opaque point of view about our doings! As I received, one after another, the reports from the alumnae to whom I had written, it was interesting how clearly some of the girls and women stood out as glowing with color and eager living, and others seemed to find nothing worth sharing.

What! No news? Is it possible that any one of us is doing or thinking nothing that is interesting enough to pass along? And if so, should an individual be content to leave it at that?

You know how differently you feel toward the person who is always seeing life as a multicolored adventure, and the one who seems to see and experience during the day nothing worth telling about at dinner or with which to regale a passing friend. You know that two people can go to the corner grocery and one will return with nothing but a bundle, while the other will have perhaps a jolly story or a tender word-picture about some child shopper, or an appreciative description of the vegetable counter or a gay experience with a neighbor to report.

♦ ♦ ♦

What have you done today? Let us try to tell it delightfully and to help husband, children and friends to do likewise. It all depends what one does and thinks when one is doing one's job or enjoying a bit of recreation. Sometimes days seem uneventful, days upon days, but they certainly need never be uneventful in thinking; and there is always something of interest to share that can be found. "No news" is a habit of thought and not a condition of life.

In the case of my alumnae "reporters," many of the replies of "Nothing to report" came, I am sure, from a modesty which counted anything concerning themselves as beneath notice. I believe that many women allow themselves to feel that way. Yet what makes "Something to report" is not a life of events but a life of eventful everyday living. One delightful reply, having given all kinds of news about husband and sons which painted a rich picture of homelife one yearned to hear more of, added with a fillip of gaiety, "And I can make good pies now!" Probably there are plenty of people who had nothing more to report than this glowing person, but who do not see what they are doing as worth the telling. The fact is, too, that if one does not see it as "good news," it really is not! So perhaps if a false sense of modesty makes one feel that one never has anything worth sharing, the first step is to get a better concept of one's day. "What did you do today?" Let us find something, no matter what; and the next day find something more, until the habit of sharing is formed. Is not this as sensible a way as any to begin?

♦ ♦ ♦

Among the people who can go through a day anywhere and end up with "nothing to report," are some who may enjoy colorful experiences, but feel unskilled at telling them at home or to their friends. If you feel you are one of these, the remedy also is more practice. Here again a good beginning is to try to bring home (or share with those who come home to you) some one thing every day; and seek to add another as soon as you can, until the habit of sharing in an easy natural way is formed.

As for catching the light, like a prism—the light is already there. Living is downright interesting, full of possibilities, and can be full of shareable experiences, both big and little, as well as shareable thoughts. Of you and me, of women anywhere there need never be said by family or friends at the end of a day, "What! No news?"

A Wednesday Column

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Golf Final Suffers From Decided Let-Down—National League Closes Here Sunday

Match Is Nothing More Than Friendly Exhibition

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those who journeyed to view the pre-publicized epic of golf at Belmont yesterday needed an abundance of imagination and sympathy to realize their expectation. I hope I never see another final in any other tournament furnish such a decided let-down as that in which Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., won $3000 and Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., won $2000. Nelson took the match 5 and 4.

It would have been a much more interesting final with Lawson Little, Harry Cooper, Ralph Guldahl or your Aunt Emma facing either of the finalists. Picard and Nelson are two grand fellows and friendly toward each other—too friendly. Even the difference of $1000 to the winner hardly seemed to matter.

The Belmont international open match play tournament ended with the semifinals, when Picard ousted Guldahl and Nelson eliminated Cooper. The match yesterday was an anti-climax affair any way you looked at it. True, the boys did play good golf and good golf under disturbing conditions—driving rain almost all the way. But the competition looked for was not there.

Could Forget Easily

Possibly this assumption is all wrong, but six days of really torrid competition, with the better man either trouncing his opponent by superb golf, hole after hole, or a terrific pressure match with neither player giving an inch, led to the expectation of a final match to last as long as memory. This Picard-Nelson match could be forgotten even today if it were not that $5000 in purse money is not to be overlooked so soon.

It is not my contention that Picard and Nelson should have attempted to heel the other's ball into the ground with half a chance, nor do I think they should necessarily have glared at each other and thereby signified that police were necessary, but I do think a whole heap more of enthusiasm and disappointment would have been much more reassuring.

The mere fact that these two finalists played par golf for the morning 18 in no way influences my opinion. There were 221 entries to begin with and most of the leading professionals in the United States were on hand, and that alone should insure par golf in the final. Only the prize money, the large gallery under such unfavorable conditions, the imagination, and sympathy worked in favor.

Exhibition Affair

I hold no brief for the golfer who displays excessive temperament. I mean the chap who forgets himself and flings, breaks or flagrantly blames clubs because of his own misplays. Neither do I encourage visible scowls of supposed grievances over the so-called "breaks," but I do like and admire a contest instead of an exhibition, particularly when a charge of $2 per person is made for such an advertised contest.

It was a long tournament and the strain and pressure on the surviving finalists was heavy. They did extremely well to maintain their high standard of play over such a period of time. Nelson started slowly and reached a climax whereas Picard seemingly reached his peak against Guldahl in the semifinal and "broke" in the final 18 against Nelson. Nelson seems to thrive in sloppy weather having won the Masters tournament under such conditions and again he played well in the Ryder Cup matches in the rain. Yesterday he negotiated the putting greens much better than did Picard.

While only 1000 rabid fans viewed the final there might have been 10,000 had the weather been favorable. The Belmont officials, headed by Herman Spain, Fred Hale, Ted Babcock and Charles Draper were so pleased at the success of the tournament that they already have applied to Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, for another next year.

With the season completed for the playing professional Corcoran issued a revised list of the leading money winners as follows:

Harry Cooper, Chicago, $12,973.89; Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., $9916.58; Sam Snead, $6018; Ralph Guldahl, $7980.91; Byron Nelson, $6562; Horton Smith, $6273.73; Jimmy Hines, $5594.00; Gene Sarazen, $5508.41; Johnny Revolta, $5013.45; Paul Runyan, $4300.50; Jimmy Thomson, $3868.58; Ed Dudley, $3668.58.

Major Pennant Race

By the Associated Press

The Giants were washed out of a doubleheader with the Bees yesterday. The two games were washed right out of the schedule, and the New Yorkers were washed that much the closer to the National League championship.

Though the Cubs won over the Reds and thus cut the Giants' margin to four games, they didn't gain anything. With seven games to go, the Terrymen need win only two, or win one if the Cubs lose one of their five, to take the title for the second straight year.

Today's standings:

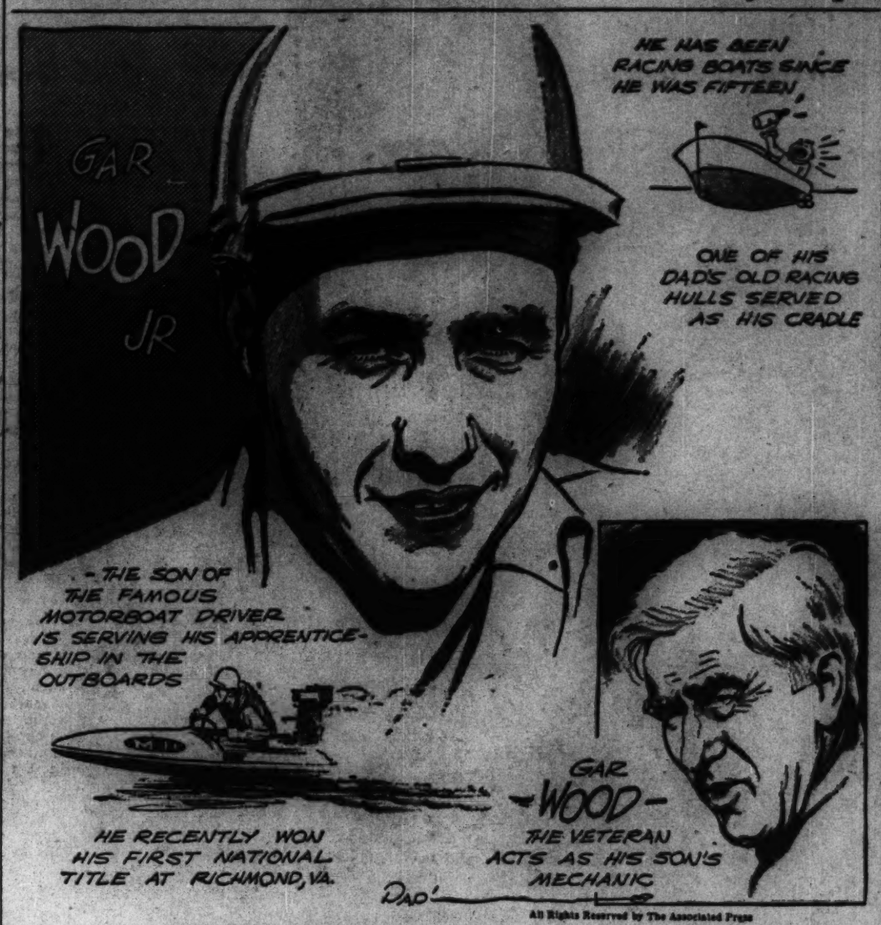
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	Games Behind	Games to Play
Giants	91	54	.628		7
Cubs	89	60	.597	4	5

If the Giants should win only one of their seven, and the Cubs lose but one of their five, the final standings would be:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Giants	92	60	.605
Cubs	93	61	.604

Pacific Coast League Playoff
(Finals)
Result Sept. 28
San Diego 4, Portland 3 (10 innings)

In Father's Wake - - - —By Pap'


GAR WOOD JR
HE HAS BEEN RACING BOATS SINCE HE WAS FIFTEEN,
ONE OF HIS DAD'S OLD RACING HULLS SERVED AS HIS CRADLE
- THE SON OF THE FAMOUS MOTORBOAT DRIVER IS SERVING HIS APPRENTICE-SHIP IN THE OUTBOARDS
HE RECENTLY WON HIS FIRST NATIONAL TITLE AT RICHMOND, VA.
GAR -WOOD- THE VETERAN ACTS AS HIS SON'S MECHANIC
Dad'

All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Byron Nelson Back Home Ready For Journey to South America

Byron Nelson, the Reading (Penna.) professional, was back home today $3000 richer than when he arrived at the Belmont (Mass.) Country Club a little over a week ago as a result of his 5-and-4 victory over his Ryder Cup teammate, Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., in yesterday's finals in the Belmont international $12,000 open match tournament.

Both Nelson and Picard left for their respective homes after their match yesterday afternoon in order to make hasty preparations for their trip to South America where, along with Denny Shute, West Newton pro, they will play in a series of exhibition matches as well as compete in the Argentine open. The trio are scheduled to fly from Newark on Friday and will return around Nov. 1.

Nelson won yesterday because of his superior ability on the greens. In the afternoon round he one-putted six of the first eight holes to go two under par for that distance and win five holes.

Picard, on the other hand, found the water-soaked greens extremely troublesome and missed several easy putts that, had he sunk them, would have held Nelson on even terms.

When the boys teed off for the final 18 holes, after finishing the morning round all even, the rain reached its height and there was some talk of postponing the match, but this was quickly dropped when Nelson and Picard both agreed they wanted to play.

Picard's drive to the nineteenth was into a clump of trees and he was forced to play a safety shot to the fairway. Nelson was straight to the green and down in par 4 to win the hole as Picard took a 5. The twentieth hole was halved in 4's, but Nelson went 2 up at the twenty-first, as he played in a par 3 to Picard's bogey 4; he won the twenty-second with a birdie 4; went on to go 4 up at the twenty-third, when Picard three putted. Then, just to make sure of his victory, he won the twenty-sixth to go 5 up when he rolled down a ten-footer for a birdie.

Picard cut Nelson's lead to 4 up at the twenty-seventh when he blasted out of the wet trap and sunk his putt for a 3 while Nelson surprisingly three-putted.

Thus they reached the incoming nine with Picard trailing 4 down. Their medal scores were: Nelson 35, one under par, and Picard 40, four over par, the poorest showing he has made in the tournament.

Nelson went 5 up at the long thirty-first with a birdie 4 as Picard took a par 5. The match ended on the thirty-second when the hole was halved in par 4's.

Gar Wood Jr., may be a chip off the old cylinder block. But he is serving his speed boat apprenticeship like any other potential champion.

Young Wood, completing his fourth year at the wheel of buzzing outboards that look and act like overgrown waterbugs, is taking things slowly. He's gaining experience.

Mrs. Wood Sr., wife of the waterway speed king, wants it so. Mother Wood doesn't wish Junior to reach the top too quickly.

"Too much publicity is bad for a young boy," she smiled. "He still has plenty of time."

She needed all of her persuasive power and some of her boundless patience to keep Junior, who had one of Gar's record-breaking craft for a cradle, out of the races before he was 15.

Junior recently won his first national amateur outboard championship at Richmond, Va., an accomplishment of which Mother Wood is justly proud. But she is content to see him defeated occasionally by the better professional drivers.

"They are teaching him a lot," she said. "They're good drivers and good sports. Every one of them is out to win, but there isn't a pilot who won't lend a rival some part of his motor, or offer him a hint, although it may hurt his own chances."

Mother Wood is a popular figure with the boys in the pits. She takes them sandwiches and chocolate milk, and calls them by their first names and nicknames. They call her "Mother."

Junior has raced some larger boats, but he probably won't go into bigtime championships for a while yet. He is learning the ropes in the tricky outboards and absorbing more of his father's knowledge. Other drivers say he is a keen observer. They already have a wholesome respect for his ability at the wheel.

—Pap'

Kansas to Enter Men In Big Six Two-Mile Race

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 29—The University of Kansas will have a two-mile team in Big Six competition this fall, according to H. W. "Bill" Hargiss, head track coach.

Because of lack of interest last year, the Jayhawkers did not enter a team in the conference race. This year they will not only compete in the conference race, but will also compete in a dual meet or two.

The Jayhawkers have acquired strength in the distance events with the addition to the squad of several good sophomore runners. Although these men are as yet unproven, they showed promise as freshmen last year.

Floyd Re-elected

Richard C. Floyd '11 has been re-elected president of the Harvard Varsity Club, according to an announcement made yesterday. C. Russell Allen '38, captain of the Harvard varsity football team and a member of last year's varsity hockey team, was elected vice-president, while George Owen Jr. '32 was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Tillis to Coach Ends

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, announced yesterday that Roy E. Tillis of New Rochelle, N. Y., had been appointed end coach of the Harvard freshman candidates. Tillis is a former teammate of Larry Kelley, Yale varsity captain last year, when they were on the Peddie School eleven.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	48	.673
Detroit	87	62	.584
Chicago	82	65	.558
Cleveland	79	69	.534
Boston	76	69	.524
Washington	71	75	.486
Philadelphia	49	95	.340
St. Louis	44	104	.297

Results Sept. 28
New York 8, Washington 0.
Washington 2, New York 1.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 6.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia at Boston, suspended.

Bees Conclude Season Playing Four Home Games

BULLETIN

Today's single game between the Bees and Dodgers was postponed because of the cold weather and wet grounds at the Beehive. The two teams will play a doubleheader tomorrow, the first game starting at 1:30.

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rained out of their final doubleheader with the Giants at the Polo Grounds, the Bees were home today for their last four games of the 1937 National League season. Singles are scheduled with the Brooklyn Dodgers today and tomorrow, and after an open date on Friday, the Phillies come in to close the campaign with singles Saturday and Sunday.

As a fourth place finish is practically an impossibility, Manager Bill McKechnie will probably employ a few rookies in these remaining contests. Lief Erickson, a right-hander from Worcester, recommended to President Bob Quinn by Jesse Burkett, will pitch one game. "Eric" developed a sinker ball at Scranton this season that made him one of the outstanding hurlers in the New York-Pennsylvania League. He went to St. Petersburg with the Bees this spring.

Had all of the Bees' road tours been as successful as the one just completed, they would be in the first division with room to spare. Nine victories in 15 starts was their proud record. They took three out of four from the Cubs, broke even in two games in both St. Louis and Cincinnati, won two out of three in Pittsburgh, took two straight from the Phillies and dropped two close ones at the Polo Grounds in Monday's doubleheader.

The Giants received little assistance from the B's in their pennant campaign this season. In 20 games the two clubs split even. Against the western half of the National League, the locals took 40 victories and 48 defeats. Fair enough.

Also rained out of a doubleheader yesterday, with the Athletics, the Red Sox said good-by to the Hub and moved into Washington, where they are scheduled to play twin bills with the Senators today and tomorrow. Those two games with the A's will go unplayed, giving the Sox 16 triumphs in 20 starts with the Philadelphia club this season. The Fenway outfit won 48 and lost 40 in competition with the western portion of the American League.

Interest throughout the majors today was centered on the Giants, who need only two games to clinch the National pennant. These two games can come in the form of either Chicago defeats or their own victories. As only the Phillies and Dodgers remain on Bill Terry's schedule, this should be a simple matter.

Veteran Golf Pros To Have National Title Tournament

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29 (AP)—Capt. Charles Clark of Willoughby, Ohio, secretary of the National Professional Golfers Seniors Association, announced today that a national championship tournament for professionals 50 years of age and older would be held this winter at Bobby Jones' Augusta National course.

Capt. Clark said the tourney, a 54-hole medal play, three-day event, would be held the last week in November or the first week in December. The tournament is the first ever held exclusively for the veteran professionals, and its purpose is to honor the 200 or more eligible for their contribution to American golf since the turn of the century.

A $1500 trophy, presented by Alfred Vaughn, well-known amateur, goes to the winner of the tournament. The veterans will play 18 holes daily for three days.

The definite dates for the classic, Clark said, have been left up to the executive committee headed by Bobby Jones. He said the Augusta National course was breaking a rigid "no tournaments" rule to permit the seniors' event there, the "masters" being the only competition ever held over the Augusta layout.

The tournament will be divided into three classes, one for professionals between 50 and 65, another for those between 55 and 60, and the third for those over the three-score mark.

Among the seniors eligible for the tourney are Freddy McLeod, Mike Brady, George Sargent, Jock Hutchinson, Donald Ross and Bob McDonald—all winners of major tournaments in their younger days.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	54	.628
Chicago	89	60	.597
Pittsburgh	80	68	.541
St. Louis	80	69	.537
Boston	75	73	.507
Brooklyn	61	87	.412
Philadelphia	59	88	.401
Cincinnati	56	92	.378

Results Sept. 28
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 2.
Other games postponed.

Rossi Betters Own Speedboat Mark

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 28

Count Theo Rossi, Italian racer, bettered his own world speedboat record yesterday when he shot his Gold Cup speedboat, the Alagi, over a measured mile course up and down stream on the Potomac River at 91.408 miles an hour.

His previous record was 90.97 miles an hour made in Italy in August. The Italian racer sent his boat upstream at 89.552 miles per hour and down stream at 93.265 miles per hour.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Thaspen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—One of the perennial questions of sports, just where sports leave off and shows begin, is bobbing up again in a double form as Madison Square Garden is about ready to inaugurate its fall and winter indoor season.

The two events on the borderline which are imminent are the World's Championship Rodeo, scheduled to start on Oct. 6, and the National Horse Show which follows it.

The former claims, and it seems with some justification, that a rodeo and especially such a rodeo as this, is as definitely a sport as polo or any event in which riding plays a part. The contestants are competing against each other for championships, are representative of widely divided sections of the United States, and incude contests which are as hard-fought as those of football, baseball and tennis.

The sport is fully organized, and the candidates come after many minor rodeos have sifted out those who can hardly qualify for the supreme tests which will be staged in the Garden enclosure.

Not only are the competitors carefully selected, but experts on the kind of horses, steers, cows and other stock suitable for the contests have been scouring the scenes of the western outdoor events, especially in Texas, where the sport originated, to include in their shipment to New York the very choicest of the stock from the famous horse and cattle ranches, which hold their own tryouts.

Though the national horseshow is labeled a show, it really is as exciting an event as any contest in the Garden through the year. The jumping, where a single touch over a long series of obstacles is practically an exclusion from the honors, the speedy trotters and harness horses, swing round the circle with their varied steps, changing from one to another at the word of command, the trained high school manege performers, with their almost human obedience to imperceptible signals from the rider, where in one instance, the guiding bridle was merely a thread of silk, the saddle horses, where skillful tests or obedience control without urging, and where children learn how to be gentle and careful, in the Good Hands contests, sponsored by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the New York Humane Society, all of these are tests of sportsmanship that place them high in the classification of sport.

Ching Johnson Seeks New Berth In Major League

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Ivan (Ching) Johnson, veteran of 11 National Hockey League campaigns, has asked for and been given his outright release, Lester Patrick, manager of New York Rangers, has announced.

Johnson, a rugged defense star with Rangers since coming from Minneapolis in 1926, declined an offer to coach the Rangers' amateur team, the Rovers of the United States Eastern League at the salary he received last season. From California Johnson wired he believed he was good enough to play another season and preferred a playing berth. He is now dickering with the New York Americans.

Rangers also announced they had overcome a league ruling that a player stay out of active competition for one year after retiring and that this would enable them to place Murray Murdoch with Philadelphia of the International-American circuit. Murdoch announced his retirement to enter business but declining markets forced him out of his Wall Street job and he asked Rangers to reconsider his retirement. His case was placed before the league governors who decided the league's "iron-man" could not return to major league competition but could join a minor league outfit.

Both Johnson and Murdoch are Winnipeg hockeyists and members of the original team Conny Smythe of Toronto built into the first Ranger squad.

Army vs. Penn in 1940

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 (AP) — The United State Military Academy and University of Pennsylvania football teams will meet for the first time since 1901 during the University's bicentennial celebration in 1940, H. Jamison Swartz, director of athletics at Penn, announced yesterday a contract had been signed to bring the West Pointers to Franklin Field in 1940 and 1941 for mid-November games. The Cadets took the 1901 game by a 24-0 score. Harvard and Michigan also are on the Penn 1940 schedule.

Pond Admits Yale Should Be Good Team

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29 (AP)—Three days before the opening game, Head Coach Ducky Pond admits Yale is going to have a good football team this season—but "even so it may lose three or four games."

Two weeks of pre-season training has shown the Yale coach, he said, enough to make him replace the frown on his face with a smile and "wipe away the not so optimistic attitude," he held.

With Capt. Clint Frank, All-America back from Evanston, Ill., setting a speedy pace, the brawny, powerful squad which is rich in backfield material but not so fortunate in the line. Coach Pond said he has no illusions about developing an end this year as brilliant as Laughing Larry, now teaching and coaching at Peddie School, but John Miller's development has been surprisingly pleasant. The other outstanding end is Flick Hoxton, one of 15 lettermen who are serving as a nucleus for the 1937 team.

The tackles still are a problem. Bill John, 215 pounds, is holding down one tackle again and Bill Platt, a converted center, is coming along nicely, but a loss of a man could hurt the team seriously. The only other tackle who has shown real promise is Bill Starbuck, a 200-pound sophomore.

The eleven as it shapes up now will be one of the heaviest in years, the forward wall averaging 190 pounds and the backfield, the real bright spot, about 185.

"The period we have spent in training," said Pond, "has convinced me Yale is in good shape and things look lots better than they did two weeks ago when the squad reported. Our tackles appear a bit weak yet, especially in reserves, but the spirit is swell. Even so it may lose three or four games this season and still be a good team, and I'm certain we're going to have a good team."

Of last year's backfield regulars, only Bud Miles has been lost. The probable eleven that will open against Maine includes J. Miller and Hoxton, ends; John and Platt, tackles; Charley Miller and John Castle, guards; Frank Gallagher, center; Charley Ewart, Al Wilson, Dave Colwell and Frank, backs.

The schedule:

Oct. 2—Maine; 9—Pennsylvania; 16—Army; 23—Cornell; 30—Dartmouth. Nov. 6—Brown; 13—Princeton; 20—Harvard at Boston.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Medwick, Cardinals, .378; Mize, Cardinals, .362.

Runs—Medwick, Cardinals, 109; Galan, Cubs, 105.

Runs Batted In—Medwick, Cardinals, 152; Demaree, Cubs, 109.

Hits—Medwick, Cardinals, 231; P. Waner, Pirates, 216.

Doubles—Medwick, Cardinals, 58; Mize, Cardinals, 39.

Triples—Vaughan, Pirates, 17; Handley, Pirates, 12.

Home runs—Ott, Giants, 31; Medwick, Cardinals, 30.

Stolen bases—Galan, Cubs, 23; Hack, Cubs, 15.

Pitching (fifteen decisions or more)—Hubbell, Giants, 21-8; Root, Cubs, 13-5.

American League

Batting—Gehringer, Tigers, .375; Yankees, .349.

Runs—Di Maggio, Yankees, 144; Rolfe, Yankees, 137.

Runs batted in—Greenberg, Tigers, 172; Di Maggio, Yankees, 156.

Hits—Bell, Browns, 208; Di Maggio, Yankees, 207.

Doubles—Bell, Browns, 49; Greenberg, Tigers, 48.

Triples—Stone, Senators, Kreevich, White Sox, and Di Maggio, Yankees, 15.

Home runs—Di Maggio, Yankees, 45; Greenberg, Tigers, 38.

Stolen bases—Chapman, Red Sox, 32; Werber, Athletics, 29.

Pitching (fifteen decisions or more)—Murphy, Yankees, 13-4; Ruffing, Yankees, 19-7.

Mobile Captures Title

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 29 (AP)—Mobile's southeastern league champions won the class B title of the deep south by defeating Savannah, 3-1, behind Red Barrett's four-hit pitching last night. It was Mobile's fourth victory against three for Savannah, South Atlantic league champs.

Mary Hardwick Is Extended By California Girl

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept 29 (AP)—Foreign and American seeded players were easy victors in all events, save one, yesterday as play in the 48th annual Pacific Coast Tennis Championships went into the second round.

Mary Hardwick of England was forced to three sets before conquering Pat Canning, of Alamed, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5. Miss Canning, California girl champion, had victory almost within her grasp in the final set with match point, only to see her low-driven ball balance on the net top and fall on her own side to return the score to deuce.

Before play was resumed yesterday, Don Budge was given a hero's welcome as he returned home from Los Angeles. He won the all-British championships, the U. S. singles title, played a major part in returning the Davis Cup to this country, and finished up last week by winning the Pacific Southwest title at Los Angeles.

Budge then proceeded to dispose of Henry Guilmette of San Francisco, 6—3, 6—1.

The only resemblence of an upset was the victory of Jack Lynch of Taft over Fumyteru Nankano, Japan's No. 2 star, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3.

In other attractions yesterday, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany won his first match over H. W. Bando, San Mateo, 6—1, 6—1; Anita Lizana of Chile, women's singles champion of the United States, defeated Margaret Stein of San Francisco, 6—0, 6—1, and Yiro Yamagishi of Japan won from John Murio of San Francisco, 6—1, 6—2.

Other foreign stars to advance were C. M. Jones and Margot Lumb, both of England.

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Commerce and Finance

Sprague Sees No Inflation Without Cutting of Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Inflation—the type characterized by a rapid rise in commodity prices—is not imminent, Oliver M. W. Sprague, Harvard University professor, declared in an address before the American Statistical Association.

Dr. Sprague, who was executive assistant to the United States Treasury in the early days of the New Deal, and prior to that was financial adviser to the Bank of England, said a general lowering of prices must precede any inflation.

"Prices must be reduced, rather than lifted, to bring inflation," he said. "Instead of this, however, prices are being lifted on every incipient rise in demand. Under the circumstances, I see little likelihood of inflation, also little likelihood of return to maximum production or a full re-employment of labor."

Increase in monetary gold stocks, easy money, and government spending in themselves have not been strong enough to bring about inflation, he added.

Increased purchasing through lower prices and increased building through a reduction in the cost of labor and materials were held as keys to further business improvement by the speaker.

Dr. Willard L. Thorp, director of economic research of Dun & Bradstreet, another speaker, saw no cause for business alarm in the present size of retailers inventories. "They are still appreciably below their post-depression levels," he said. "Available evidence at the moment," he added, "does not show inventories in most lines to be heavy relative to sales."

James F. Hughes, of Charles D. Barney & Co., Wall Street brokerage house, who also spoke, attributed the decline in the stock market lately to the nation's "official and unofficial credit managers" who by stepping up reserve requirements of banks at a time when loans were lowest, changed "credit inflation into credit deflation."

Power Output Up 4 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States in the week ended Sept. 25 dropped .7 of 1 per cent to 2,265,748,000 kilowatt hours from 2,280,792,000 kilowatt hours in the previous week, but showed a gain of 4.4 per cent over 2,170,807,000 in the comparable week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported today.

The institute reported the following percentage increases in major geographic regions: New England 1.8, Middle Atlantic 3.0, Central Industrial 7.3, West Central 4.3, Southern States 4.4, Rocky Mountain 13.4, Pacific Coast 4.1.

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Standard Yardstick of Prices Seen Need of U. S. Economy

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The relation of the Federal fisc to the current slowdown in business is getting a lot of attention in Wall Street these days. There are many angles, and they are all different.

The theory needs no further explanation here about how the Government "priming of the pump" has helped business for five years. The banks have opened deposit-credits for the Government, and the Government has put them in circulation. Now the banks aren't creating any more deposit-credits for the Government, and their deposits have ceased to expand, whether one consults the figures of the national banks, or the member banks of the Reserve system, or the reporting member banks. They have leveled off.

The Government has reached the point where it is taking in as much cash as it is putting out, and a little bit more. True, it is accumulating statutory obligations to wage-earners, which will come home to roost sometime; but the important thing for business is that the politically directed increase in the circulating medium has stopped, and many people here feel that this has something to do with the impending slowdown in business.

The Debt-Prosperity Dream

This has its unhappy implications. Breaking trail down this line of reasoning one arrives back at the conclusion that business acceleration is to be achieved only by an expansion in credit, which, unfortunately, is also an expansion in debt. The debt expansion this time has been the government's. Wall Street deplores it. The debt expansion in the last prosperity, nearly ten years ago, was private. Washington still deplores that. In either case as soon as debts ceased to grow, business began to shrink.

Thus there seems something inconclusive in the complaints in Wall Street about the enormous increase in the government debt. In the previous New Era it seems that private borrowers learned their lesson so well that they refused, or at least failed to borrow our way out of depression. So the government stepped in with the New Deal borrowing. Now that era also seems at an end. But if private borrowers had done the borrowing, the era might also be at an end, and the bill might be just as big, though not so conspicuously and centrally tagged.

Already, as might have been expected, stories are coming in to Wall Street about Washington people who want to turn the clock back and try the budget-deficit dream of prosperity all over again. But there are several catches in this program, apart from the possible political objections from the vanishing race of people who voted for Coolidge. The first difficulty is that the market for government bonds is on the down-grade, and the prospect of another series of thumping deficits would be just too much for it.

The government still has about $3,200,000,000 of Stabilization Fund and Inactive Gold Fund which it could use to finance deficits. They would finance operations about one year at the recent average rate of pump-priming. Then there would be the $3,000,000,000 of Thomas amendment greenbacks, good for another year. But recourse to any or all these stop-gaps would meet the resistance of the same sort of conservatism that raised member bank reserve requirements and insisted on the independence of the Supreme Court.

The notion is bound to persist, however, that something is wrong with an economy which is prevented by the limitations of its financial mechanism from using its manpower and raw materials to their capacity. People are not going to give up without an emotional struggle the lovely dream of a society with everybody employed; and whenever, sooner or later, business declines, inventories of raw materials begin to pile up, and men and women again begin to be laid off, people are bound to say that it is uneconomic, and that if it is made necessary by the limitations of our financial system, the financial system must be uneconomic.

Deficit Prosperity Precarious

Nor are the two fashionable political expedients to cure this difficulty likely, after the experience of recent years here and abroad, to hold their appeal indefinitely. The one has as its ultimate conclusion the cure of our economic difficulties with the bark of a top-sergeant—the totalitarian method—while the other would cure it, or try to, in the end, by dropping greenbacks from airplanes—the inflation or blow-up method.

Still, it seems strange that a government should be unable to finance its deficits, or issue additional money, redeemable somehow in the unused capacity of its citizens to produce the goods and services of this economic life, up to the point where there is no further slack of unused capacity. A return to financial sense will never satisfy people so long as financial sense precludes the possibility of basing the credit structure on the entire productive capacity of the country.

In addition to the difficulties which a deliberate renaissance of government deficits would produce, in the way of falling bond markets and conservative political resistance, there is also the ironic possibility that budget deficits may be resumed—in case business does not recover—through the sheer force of circumstances, in the form of tax revenues shrunken below estimates, and relief outlays expanded beyond expectation. A budget like the present one, so precariously balanced on a high level of business activity, can get out of balance with most disconcerting speed if business does not hold it up.

The rise in raw material inventories which has been evident now for some months, and the rise in the number of unemployed which seems certain to reappear shortly, should automatically provide a credit base for business expansion. Ultimately, it will. But for the present it cannot for two reasons. First, the vogue in financial policies is all away from automatic economic developments, which depend on financial government by laws instead of by men, and on financial conventions instead of financial management. And second, because there is no fixed, standard, or definable relation between these rising reserves of inventory and manpower, and the credit system.

Need Yardstick of Values

The fashion in economic conjecture, since the stock market broke, is to attempt a simplification of the price discrepancies which have slowed down business. Probably the one most in vogue is that manufacturing costs, including raw material, taxes and labor, have risen more rapidly than potential selling prices for manufactured products: thus narrowing or eliminating profit margins, discouraging new capital investment and beating down stock prices, which in turn discourages consumer buying of everything but necessities. But if economists confine themselves to such nice academic closet conjectures, they will get no further toward an answer to our problem of surplus power than a turtle on a treadmill.

What is needed is a standard of measurement by which business men can measure prices, and tell within some practicable range when they are high enough to sell or low enough to buy; and a credit system, based on such a standard, which will make available to the Government whatever slack of credit, business may be too unimaginative to take up. At present everybody is feeling around without any yardstick and watching everyone else to guess whether prices, wages, taxes, and all other monetary measurements are "too low" or "too high"; and while they are disposed to err on the bearish side, for safety's sake, there is no mechanism in the monetary system by which the economic energy wasted by this necessary conservatism can be safely capitalized in the form of Government deficits.

As William O. Douglas, new chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, recently said, "One of the things business most dislikes is uncertainty." A tremendous amount of slack in our economic system could be taken up, without resort to Government financial stop-gaps, by such a change in our financial system as would eliminate this uncertainty, and the most obvious step toward its elimination would be the national adoption of an understandable yardstick of prices.

Peru Offers Better Terms in Payment On Dollar Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As a result of efforts of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council for a better offer from the Republic of Peru for purchase and cancellation of two oldest unpaid coupons on dollar bonds, the following offer has been made instead of the one announced late in August:

Six per cent First Series, national loan, $1000 denomination; for the June 1, 1931, coupon, on which $4.46 has been paid, and the December 1, 1931 coupon, on which nothing has been paid, the further sum of $5.97 is now offered, covering both coupons. For the same two coupons on the $500 denomination on which $2.23 has been paid, the further sum of $2.99 is now offered.

Six per cent Second Series, national loan, $1000 denomination; for the April 1, 1931, coupon, on which $15.70 has been paid, and the October 1, 1931, coupon, on which nothing has been paid, the sum of $4.76 is now offered covering both coupons. For the same two coupons on the $500 denomination, on which $7.85 has been paid, the further sum of $2.38 is now offered.

Seven per cent Secured Bonds (tobacco loan), $1000 denomination; for the September 1, 1931, coupon, on which $17.94 has been paid and the March 1, 1932 coupon, on which nothing has been paid, the further sum of $5.60 is now offered covering both coupons. For the same two coupons on the $500 denomination, on which $8.97 has been paid, the further sum of $2.80 is now offered.

The Council feels that the Peruvian Government has taken a step forward in recognizing the necessity after over six years complete default for resuming some service on these bonds. That is a point in favor of the Peruvian offer. The Council feels, however, that the provision of funds in one year's budget sufficient to pay interest of approximately only one half of 1 per cent cannot be considered as an adequate service.

Big Southern Mill Group Curtails Operating Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—White Oak Cotton Mills, Proximity Cotton Mills and Proximity Print Works, effective this week has begun operating on a 4-day week schedule, according to Herman Cone, treasurer of Proximity Manufacturing Co., who said that this has become necessary because of "a general slump in business."

Under the four-day program, each of the two shifts will work four days a week, a total of 32 hours. Approximately 4000 persons are employed in the three plants curtailing. For more than two years full operating schedules have been in force at all plants of Proximity on two shifts each week.

U.S. in Strong Trade Position With So. America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States' trade position with South America today is better than that of any of the four leading nations participating in the international trade race, which continues unabated, Howard J. Trueblood stated in "Trade Rivalries in Latin America," an analysis appearing in the current issue of the Reports of the Foreign Policy Association. This position is held despite the progress which Germany has made in its drive to obtain South American trade in recent years.

Mr. Trueblood, who is manager of the foreign securities division of the Standard Statistics Company, foresees in the rise in Latin-American purchasing power currently in evidence an increase in "demand for American luxury goods to a greater extent than for the staples furnished by Great Britain and the 'price goods' of Germany and Japan."

While "Britain's competitive position is being weakened by home market demands and that of Germany depends on uneconomic measures, which can hardly be considered permanent, the productive capacity of the United States is neither strained by domestic requirements, nor is the normal flow of export trade fettered by political or monetary considerations."

Gains from Facts Slight

Little evidence was to be found, Mr. Trueblood said, of direct gains to United States trade with Latin America from the reciprocal treaties recently negotiated, except for the Cuban-American agreement. This pact "was exceptional in that it provided for reciprocal preferential treatment," something that the other treaties negotiated by Secretary Hull disregarded.

"There can be little doubt, on the basis of the evidence thus far available, that the reciprocal trade treaties program as a whole has achieved positive results," he added. "In Latin America, however, the success of American commercial policy cannot be measured in terms of results from the trade treaties program alone, although the latter is the only politico-economic weapon being used to foster trade. In a larger sense, the question is whether the commercial policy of the United States, based on equality of treatment, with or without the formality of a trade treaty, has proved successful in maintaining Latin-American markets."

German Inroads in Brazil

With regard to the German-Brazilian situation, Mr. Trueblood said that, "if the United States, contrary to its avowed principles of commercial relations, had applied the same system of compensation to trade with Brazil, the latter would have been forced to increase purchases in this country to maintain the traditional market for its coffee."

"Such a policy, however, was and remains impossible under the Hull trade program," he remarked. "Despite the temporary ascendancy of Germany in the Brazilian market, the basic position of the United States is the stronger of the two, and it is believed that this country will regain its former position, owing to the fact that Brazil is reluctant to limit its supply of free exchange and that Germany, for its imports of cotton, is reverting to former sources of supply."

The report states that in 1929 the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Japan exported about $1,612,000,000 worth of goods to Latin America, an amount equal to 59.5 per cent of total Latin-American imports that year. Of this total, the United States accounted for 60.3 per cent, Britain 24 per cent, Germany 14.8 per cent and Japan 0.9 per cent.

Gains From 1932 to 1936

During the period 1932 to 1936 total Latin-American imports increased by 13 per cent, and from 1933 to 1936 the four nations competing for the continent's foreign trade increased their share of South American business considerably.

In 1936 the United States' share was 49.6 per cent, compared to 48 per cent in 1933, while Britain's share dropped from 32.2 per cent to 23.1 per cent. Germany's portion had increased from 17.4 per cent in 1933 to 23.6 per cent in 1936. Japan's share in 1936 was 3.7 per cent, against a peak of 4.7 per cent in 1934.

Germany in 1936 had displaced the United States as the principal foreign market of Brazil and Chile, but had not made relative gains in Argentina. The United States was the chief import market of these countries from the World War through 1935.

"It is apparent," says Mr. Trueblood, "that the loss in competitive advantage by the United States in the instances cited has been the result of factors beyond the reach of any corrective action within the scope of the Hull trade program."

So. Carolina Establishes Record in Hog Shipments

COLUMBIA, S. C.—More hogs have been shipped from South Caroline thus far this year than in any similar period in the state's history, A. L. Durant, Clemson College livestock specialist, reports.

In actual figures 521 carloads and 188 truckloads have been shipped, carrying 50,898 hogs that brought $984,358. This compares with the previous record of 1931 when 425 carloads and 162 truckloads brought $421,669 for 41,947 hogs.

Beatrice Creamery's Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Beatrice Creamery Company, with principal offices in Chicago and dairy products plants in 15 states, for the quarter ended Aug. 31, reports consolidated net income of $792,524, after the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal to $1.77 a common share, compared with $828,189 or $1.74 a share in the like 1936 quarter.

Heads Wheat Board

George McIver

Winnipeg Man., Who Is New Chairman of Government Wheat Agency. He Succeeds J. R. Murray, Resigned. Mr. McIver Was One Time General Sales Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pools

Automobile Trade Expected to Take Up Slack in Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Equilibrium in the steel trade between production and incoming business is expected to be reached in the next two or three weeks, during which time orders from the automobile industry are looked for in substantial volume as motor plants swing into volume output for 1938 models, says Iron Age.

The weekly summary of Iron Age further says in part:

"Steel ingot production for the country as a whole is estimated at 74 per cent for this week. Of the major producing districts, the drop at Pittsburgh is the sharpest, three percentage points, with Chicago, the Valleys and eastern Pennsylvania each off two points, the South 6½ points and the southern Ohio district 12 points. A contra-trend advance of three points occurred in the Cleveland-Lorain area, where operations now average 68 per cent.

"Further sharp price declines have marked the scrap situation as mills refrain from buying and in some instances hold up shipments of scrap previously purchased. Steel scrap has dropped $1 at Pittsburgh, on top of $2 a week ago, and similar reductions have occurred at Chicago, Cleveland and Youngstown, with Philadelphia down 50c.

"Steel mill labor is beginning to feel the effects of reduced operating schedules. The first adjustment was the elimination of overtime, but in some departments hours have gone below the standard of 40 a week. Most of the large producers are attempting to stagger work, while in some smaller plants men have been laid off on a seniority basis. Car builders have laid off men in an effort to spread out their remaining work over as long a period as possible.

"The steel trade is virtually a unit in the belief that the extreme caution now prevailing among their customers is being overdone; they attribute the lack of confidence largely to the recent stock market slump, together with the uncertainties as to Administration acts and policies and to labor agitation.

"Labor's demands are largely instrumental also in the holding back of railroad buying. However, a compromise wage settlement between the carriers and the railroad brotherhoods is momentarily expected, which, if followed shortly by the increase in freight rates the roads are seeking, may pave the way for the release of many railroad inquiries that have been held in abeyance."

Mexican Bank Loses Reserves of Gold

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A decline of nearly 20,000,000 pesos (about $5,000,000) since Aug. 30 in the monetary metal reserves of the Bank of Mexico was shown in its weekly statement.

Bankers said the bank had been selling gold to the United States to meet demand for dollars in connection with autumn merchandise imports. The demand was described as partly seasonal.

Metal coverage of notes in circulation and other sight obligations dropped to 60.70 per cent for the week ended Sept. 25 from 55.59 the preceding week.

After the gold loss, the bank's reserves totaled 169,772,000 pesos.

Copper Price Off To 12c a Pound

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The price of domestic copper was reduced one cent a pound today to 12 cents. A similar cut was announced on Monday.

The reduction was foreshadowed by a slump in the price of export copper today. The market abroad fell to 12.15 cents a pound from 12.75 yesterday.

Copper producing circles said that Monday's cut in the domestic price had not stimulated buying as attested by an unusually low volume of sales in the last few days.

Poultry Auction Markets Grow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Five New Jersey co-operative poultry and egg auction markets had sales of $3,253,300 last year, William B. Duryee, secretary of the State Department of Agriculture, said. Since they were originated seven years ago to provide farmers with better marketing facilities, the auctions have shown a steady growth in the volume of business handled, Mr. Duryee added.

Furniture Men See Four Years Of Good Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—National Furniture Week in more than 600 cities across the United States has given furniture manufacturers an opportunity to reveal their industry in a flourishing condition as a result of heavy demands for home furnishings following months of non-purchasing.

Moreover, manufacturers believe it will take about four years more to get American homes spruced up.

Despite the fact that about 1000 furniture factories went out of business during the depression, Lawrence H. Whiting, president of the American Furniture Mart here, estimates that the 2500 factories now operating are turning out more individual pieces now than they were in 1929. This means all of the things which go into the American home, including refrigerators, electrical appliances, washing machines, as well as sofas, chairs, dining room tables, and the items usually thought of as furniture.

Special Appeals Staged

At least one or two stores in each of 500 cities made special appeals to the home maker to come in and see the latest furniture pieces recently delivered to them after their buyers' expedition in the wholesale markets in July. The stores have set up new budget houses, freshly decorated suites of rooms, and dressed up their display windows in the latest furnishings.

A few definite trends are noticeable. The home maker will find few large pieces of over-stuffed furniture. Chairs and sofas are still scaled down in size and built more for comfort than for space consuming value. Those huge modern chairs of box-like construction are being minimized.

More wood is exposed this fall in upholstered living room furniture, it is found. With less emphasis on overstuffing, the manufacturers are now giving greater attention to fine woods and to showing these as part of the framework of the chairs.

Walnut is the favorite furniture wood, with mahogany coming back very strongly. Solid woods and veneers are found in both dark and light finishes. Bleached wood is still very popular in both living room and bedroom furniture.

Colors in the present-day home lean toward brown, rust, green, and blue, according to the furniture manufacturer. The old rust and green combination on a taupe carpet has been replaced by wood shades of brown, or by blue and rose-rust, or occasionally by Burgundy.

Linoleums Are Popular

Linoleum and other hard-surface floor covering manufacturers have reported a very marked increase in business. This is due partly to the modernization which is going on so extensively in kitchens and to the adoption of hard surfaced floor coverings in play rooms, game rooms, even in bedrooms and the front part of the house.

The kitchen modernization program has also brought a noticeable increase in business to refrigerator makers, and to manufacturers of washing machines which are now so nicely finished that they make an acceptable piece of furniture for the newly re-vamped kitchen.

Concerning prices, it is estimated that the retail sales price of furniture in August 1937 was about four per cent higher than for the same month a year ago. Manufacturers agree that with the steady increase in wages and in cost of raw materials, the price of furniture must go still higher.

Raw materials such as lumber, mirror, hardware, finish, and crating materials have all undergone a rise in price which indirectly is to be responsible for higher prices in the furniture they go into, it was explained.

The organizations which are co-operating with the furniture dealers in the various cities in National Furniture Week are National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, National Retail Dry Goods Association, National Retail Furniture Association, Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association, National Wholesale Furniture Salesman's Association, and Institute of Carpet Manufacturers.

Prices of Buicks Raised $7 to $97

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Harlow H. Curtice, president of the Buick division of General Motors Corp., announces price increases ranging from $7 to $97 on 1938 Buick models over 1937 model prices.

The increases were kept to a maximum of 4.1 per cent, Mr. Curtice said, adding that the largest increases were on the higher-priced models.

Three Large Shoe Concerns Of Wisconsin to Merge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Three of Wisconsin's largest shoe manufacturing companies, with a total daily capacity of 20,000 pairs of shoes, will merge, it is announced here. The Ideal Shoe Manufacturing Company, with plants in Milwaukee and Waupun; the Ruth & James Shoe Company, with factories in Milwaukee and Cedar Grove, Wis., and the Walter Booth Shoe Company, with factories in Watertown and Waterloo, will unite Oct. 1 to become the Mid-States Shoe Company.

Charles Ortgiesen, now head of the Ideal company, will be president of the merged companies. Edward Huth will be vice-president.

Jewel Tea Sales Up 12 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Jewel Tea Co. reported sales the four weeks ending September 11 totaled $1,705,383, an increase of 12 per cent compared with the corresponding 1936 period. Sales for the first 36 weeks of 1937 totaled $15,775,306, a gain of 14.6 per cent.

Italy's Agriculture Prospering; Self-Sufficiency Makes Strides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Good crops selling at equitably remunerative prices are ensuring a prosperous year to Italian agriculture, favored by record figures for shipments abroad of Italian fruits and vegetables. A keen demand for many typical industrial products is stimulating imports of raw materials while the notable growth of the tourist trade and the improvement in the freight market, due to a marked rise in rates, are increasing invisible exports to a figure which offsets largely the trade deficit. The greater liquidity of the banks and the firmness of the lira, which affords a stable medium of exchange, are promoting industrial activity, favored by the moderately upward trend of prices.

That the general situation is satisfactory is shown by the marked growth of business activity in all directions. The statistical data available on conditions in the several branches of production and the direct information supplied to the Confederation of Industrialists by the national federations affiliated thereto, all confirm increased activity both in the production of capital goods and of consumers' commodities, which in some cases has risen definitely above pre-depression levels.

Co-ordination Results

Undoubtedly this is due in no small part to the co-ordinated effort now being made under the guidance of the corporations for obtaining a greater degree of economic self-sufficiency for the country. This is notably so in the case of the mining industries. The output of anthracite coal, lead, zinc, iron ores and pyrites is growing steadily. The cokeries now working in Italy, including the very important ones opened in 1936 at Bragno (Savona), are making the country independent of coke imports. The metal industries, after slowing down in the earlier months of the year because of difficulties encountered in obtaining supplies of raw material, are now working at a higher level of output, and in June the production of pig-iron and steel exceeded by 2.7 and 5.1 per cent, respectively, the amounts secured in June 1936. Conditions on the iron and steel market continue normal, sales being still regulated by the department for Muntions of War.

Encouraged by the effort to replace imported by home materials, the output of non-ferrous metals is steadily growing and in June production of zinc, lead, and aluminum rose respectively 41 per cent, 10 per cent, and 43 per cent above that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Technical Employment Up

The index numbers for employment in the engineering trades point to continuous activity to meet increased demand, due to general recovery no less than to defense needs. With the exception of the plants specializing in railway rolling stock, all branches are working at a level distinctly above that of the pre-depression years. In the only branch for which direct statistical returns are available, that specializing in motor-car chassis, the output in May 1937 was 20.7 per cent higher than in May, 1936.

Activity in the building trades has suffered from difficulty in securing structural steel supplies, a difficulty now being met by modifying plans so as to replace the use of materials of which there is a shortage by others more readily available. Moreover, as a result of the great building programs completed in the last two years, the demand for new houses has fallen off. Co-operative building societies and those specializing in dwellings for the working classes have a fair amount of business at hand, and tenders for public works are again called for. But taken all in all, conditions in this leading branch of activity are somewhat below normal.

The output of the heavy chemical industries, which have so important a part to play in securing economic independence, shows increases. The mineral oil refineries are in full activity as shown by recent heavy imports of crude oil.

Among the new industries which are making a good showing is that producing cellulose from wheat and other straw, alfa grass, reeds, and similar waste products hitherto not utilized. The factory opened at Foggia last December to work the Pomilio patent now has an annual output of 10,000 metric tons of cellulose, all used by the Government Poligraphic Institute in making paper for scholastic and other needs. By the end of 1937 enlargements now under way will have doubled the output capacity and surveys are being made to find suitable localities, possessing the water required by the manufacturing process, in other parts of Apulia where the great wheat farms can supply all the straw needed as raw material.

The Cellulose Corporation set up to promote this industry is encouraging the export of alfa grass from Libya, of which 1000 metric tons were exported in July to be used by a factory now being opened near Naples.

Textile Industry Recovers

The recovery from depression in the textile industries is particularly encouraging as they have always been of outstanding importance both as a source of employment and as affording an active item in Italy's trade balance in normal years. The home demand for silk yarns and fabrics has improved and foreign markets are again showing interest not only in Italian raw silk and silk waste but also in the finished products. The cocoon crop this year is large and will reduce the need for imports. Data on the activity of the machinery in the wool industry show a definite revival which is being maintained, more especially in the section working for the export trade. The demand for cotton goods on the home market is steady; though imports of raw cotton have increased they are still below requirements. The deficit is, however, met by a larger use of staple fiber and mercerbed hemp. The ever-growing demand for this national fiber is being met by increased production and in May the activity of the hemp spinning and weaving mills was 37 and 22 per cent, respectively, greater than in the corresponding month of 1936.

Among the more recent products of the artificial fiber industry is a short fiber produced by the Viscosa group, known by the trade name of Cisalfa. It is widely used as a wool substitute or in union with wool which it closely resembles both to the eye and touch; it stands fulling, and can be mixed with wool in high percentages without interfering with the felting properties of the natural fiber. The conductive qualities of material woven from union yarns of wool and cisalfa are only slightly inferior to those of pure woolens, and as a result the use of this new fiber is steadily increasing.

Radio Set Sales 12 P. C. Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Radio set sales by manufacturers for the first half of 1937 totaled 3,348,635 receivers, an increase of 12 per cent over the like period in 1936, according to a compilation of manufacturers figures made by Radio Today, the trade publication.

Second quarter factory sales this year are estimated at 1,789,499 sets, an increase of 4½ per cent over the second quarter of 1936.

Tube sales for the first six months are estimated at 46,783,210, an increase of 21 per cent over the 38,446,850 in the similar period in 1936.

Second quarter sales amounted to 24,389,213 tubes, an increase of 22 per cent.

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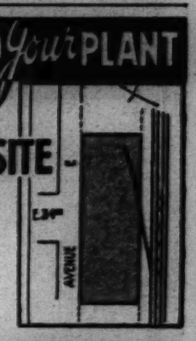

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks Experience A Sharp Decline In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Stock market leaders fell by the wayside in today's market, many suffering reverses of 1 to 4 or more points at the worst. There were quiet rallying intervals, however, and near the final hour extreme recessions were halved in many cases.

Dealings slowed appreciably after a fast opening and volume failed to expand to any great extent during the remainder of the proceedings. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

Renewed weakness of metal prices, both here and abroad, apparently helped touch off the downturn in stocks.

Domestic copper was cut a cent to a price of 12 cents a pound, this cut coming on top of a 1-cent reduction Monday. Another drop in zinc was also announced.

Copper Issues Break

Bonds were inclined to slip along with wheat, corn and cotton futures.

Coppers were in the van of sliding shares, little resistance being exhibited by Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Phelps Dodge and Howe Sound.

Steels, motors, rubbers, mail orders and farm implements gave ground easily. Among these were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Republic, National Steel, American Rolling Mill, Chrysler, General Motors, Mack Truck, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Macy, J. I. Case, Deere and Oliver Farm.

On the offside most of the time were American Telephone, North American, Public Service of N. J., Socony Vacuum, American Locomotive, Allis Chalmers, Loew's, Zenith Radio, Corn Products, Philip Morris and Eastman Kodak.

Rails were a bit better than others, as hope of a quick agreement on the wage controversy was revived. Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Pennsylvania contested the trend.

Bond Prices Lower

The bond market wobbled lower on reduced turnover today following a two-day upswing. Federal loans turned down a trifle and foreign issues were under quiet pressure.

Railroad liens were the center of activity and mostly lower in the domestic corporate sector. Losses in most cases did not exceed a point, although a few inactive issues recorded sharp breaks.

Industrial and utility obligations saw-sawed fractions with some of the higher priced bonds showing modest improvement.

Among the widest losers were Pere Marquette 4½s which fell around 4¼ on two sales. Southern Pacific 4½s, Erie 5s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s and Western Union 5s slipped fractions to around a point.

A little higher were Goodyear 5s, American Telephone 3¼s, St. Paul 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and International Telephone 5s.

In the foreign division Italian and Japanese corporate bonds eased fractions to around two points. South American obligations were generally lower.

Wheat Scores Gains In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Wheat scored moderate advances late today, aided by estimates of liberal purchases of United States wheat for shipment to Europe, about 1,000,000 bushels.

In some cases, the late rise of wheat amounted to a full cent a bushel. Wheat price rallies were about simultaneous with upturns of securities.

At the close, wheat varied from ⅝ of a cent off to ⅞ up and compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 1.09-1.09¼, May 1.09⅛-¼. Corn showed 1 cent decline to ⅝ advance, Oct. 72⅝, Dec. 65¼-⅝, and oats, ⅛ gain.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed weak with considerable liquidation in base metal stocks. Gilt-edged issues and foreign bonds, with the exception of Japanese, held steady, the latter were easier.

Paris—Prices closed heavy in the Bourse today with industrial shares in supply.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed easy ⅝d to ⅞d net lower. Cotton futures eased on lower Bombay prices and there was scattered realizing and hedge selling. Prices finished 8 to 9 points lower.

Oregon's Farming Prospering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—One of Oregon's leading industries—farming—is rapidly rising to the heights of pre-1930 prosperity, according to Frank L. Ballard, extension specialist at Oregon State College. Agricultural income in Oregon, which dropped to $50,000,000 a few years ago, has passed the $100,000,000 mark for 1937, Mr. Ballard says.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The recession in curb stocks slowed down as trading went into the final hour today, and many shares held about even to a little lower. A few selected stocks recorded modest gains.

Aluminum Co. came back about a point and Lake Shore Mines, after earlier weakness, pushed up a fraction. Newmont Mining kept level. Volume was restricted and price shifts were generally confined to fractions.

Slipping minor fractions were Pantepec Oil, United Gas, United Light & Power "A," United Wall Paper, American Cyanamid "B," American Light & Traction, Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil and McWilliams Dredging.

Edging up a little were Standard Power & Light, Teck-Hughes and American Gas & Electric. A number of the higher priced stocks that recently have experienced wide swings held unchanged.

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day 1,300,000
2007 sales to date 1,300,000
1936 sales to date 1,300,000

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div. in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
48	40	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	41	41	41	Sep 29
60	50	Acme Steel (4)	2	60	60	60	
23¾	13½	Adams Exp (.90g)	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
28¾	20½	Adams-Millis (3)	22	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
38	22	Addressograph (1.40)	1	22	21	21	Sep 23
4⅝	1⅜	Advance Rumely	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
89½	60	Air Reduction (1a)	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¼	1⅞	Air-Way El Ap	*2	(3½)	61½	63½	+ ¼
18⅝	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	1¼	Allegheny	27	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
86½	13½	Allen Pf ww	40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
89¾	15	Allen Pf 630 ww	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
50	14½	Allen Pf 640 ww	44	22	18	22	+3⅝
23½	17⅜	Allen pr pf	3	17	17	17	+3½
45¾	36½	Allen Stl (1.20g)	3	18½	18½	18½	
27½	11	Allen Indust (1)	17	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
268½	182	Allied Ch & Dye (4)	14	198½	193	198½	+6¾
17½	14	Allied Kid (1a)	3	16	15	16	Sep 28
23½	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	6	18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
21½	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	73	13⅜	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
88	64	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
83½	69¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	30	86⅛	83¾	84½	Sep 27
39¾	17	Alpha P Com (1)	1	19	19	19	+1¼
8⅞	3½	Amal Leather	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
83¼	34	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Sep 24
114⅝	67½	Amerada (5)	2	73	72¼	73	—2¼
101½	73	Am Ag Ch Del (5½g)	2	78	73	76	+2
121	90¼	Am Bank Note (4g)	9	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
174	152½	Am Brake Sh (8g)	9	97½	95	97½	+1½
71	36	Am Car & Fdy (1½g)	2	166½	158	166½	Sep 27
104½	50	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	7	31	30	31	+ ⅝
93¾	82½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	3	84	83¼	84	+3
180	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	39	137½	133½	133½	+ ½
112	95½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	100	100	100	Aug 23
23¾	9	Am Colortype	3	95¾	95	95	— ¾
30¾	15½	Am Comi Alcohol	9	17½	16¾	17⅛	+1
13⅛	4⅝	Am Crysti Sug (2¼g)	5	21	20¼	21	+ ⅛
17	4½	Am Encaustic Tiling	14	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
13¾	4¾	Am European	2	9	8½	8½	Sep 28
58⅞	22	Am & Foreign Pow	25	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
68¼	29½	Am & For P 6$ pf	4	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
38⅛	11½	Am & For P 7 pf	5	33	30	32	— ½
31	12¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13¾	12	13½	+ ½
11¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	3	13¾	13	13	+ ⅛
85¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
82¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	31½	31½	31½	+1
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4	40¼	39¾	39¾	—1½
27½	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1¼g)	4	3¼	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅝	Am International	1	20	20	20	
58⅞	23½	Am Locomotive	18	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
125	81	Am Locomotive pf	32	99¾	95½	99	+1¾
29¾	14⅞	Am M & Pdy (¾g)	2	85	85	85	+3
13⅝	8½	Am M & Mst (.60)	4	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅜
68¾	36⅛	Am Metal (¾g)	4	6⅜	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	17	38¼	36¾	38	—1
16⅞	6⅜	Am Power & Light	3	108	108	108	Sep 24
87⅛	45⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	32	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
73⅛	39	Am P & L $8 pf (8)	12	51	49½	50	— ½
29½	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	15	44¾	42	44¾	+ ⅛
45¼	28	Am Roll Mill (2)	91	18¾	14⅝	18½	+ ½
101⅞	86	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	93	31⅜	29⅝	31½	+ ⅝
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (3)	6	89	88	89	
29	17½	Am Seating (¾g)	3	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
108¾	67½	Am Smelt & R (6g)	3	19¼	18¾	19¼	
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	98	70	67½	69	—1¾
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 28
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (2½g)	3	51	50½	50½	— ½
36½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	32	37⅜	36⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	10	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
143⅝	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	36¼	36	36	— ½
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
187	156½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	163¾	161	163⅜	— ⅝
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (6)	41	74½	74	74½	+ ⅛
99¾	70¼	Am Tobacco B (6)	6	77¼	76	77⅜	+1⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	137½	137½	137½	— ½
20½	8½	Am Type Founders	17	9½	9	9⅛	
29⅛	13¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	32	14¾	13⅝	14⅛	
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	
14⅜	6⅝	Am Woolen	9	7¾	7½	7⅝	
79	44¼	Am Woolen pf (3¾)	9	47	46	47	+ ⅛
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	75	9¾	8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	2	46	46	46	Sep 25
69½	36¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	482	38½	36¼	37⅝	—1⅛
97	51	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	53	52	53	+2
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	15	15	15	—2½
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 27
48	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	38	38	38	
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	2	105	104¾	105	Sep 22
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	45	9⅜	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
99½	74	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Sep 28
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	45¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	10	49¼	47¾	49¼	+ ⅞
16¼	8⅝	Arnold Const (½g)	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Artkloom	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
24¾	10¼	Asso Dry Goods	14	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅜
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Sep 24
125	107	Assd D G 3pf (6¾k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 27
94¾	54½	Atch T & S F (2g)	39	59½	55½	58½	+ ½
104	90	Atchison pf (5)	3	89	87½	89	— ½
55½	31½	Ati Coast Line	14	36	33	36	+1¾
29	9	Ati Gulf & W In	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
44	13¼	Ati G & W In pf	4	14½	14	14	Sep 28
37	22½	Ati Refining (1)	19	23¾	22½	23¾	+ ⅜
116½	103	Ati Refining pf (4)	6	102	101⅝	101⅝	—1⅜
18⅛	13½	Atlas Corp (.80)	40	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	46½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	46½	46½	46½	
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	58	58	58	Sep 28
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
3⅜	2	Auburn Auto	6	13¼	12¼	13¼	+ ½
6½	2	Austin Nichols	3	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
9¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	31	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛

—B—

23¾	10⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	96	12¾	11⅜	12½	— ¾
40½	15⅝	Balt & Ohio	87	18½	16¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
47¾	20½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
45	36	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	35½	35	35	—1
43⅜	17⅜	Barber Co (¾g)	11	20⅜	19¾	20¾	+ ⅛
32	15	Barker Bros	3	18	16½	18	+1½
28¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	28	18¼	17⅝	18	— ¼
20½	11	Barsuk Cigar (.56¼g)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	21	20	21	+3½
105¾	100	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep 20
15¾	9	Beldinz-Hem (1)	5	10	9¾	9½	Sep 29
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	14¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	21	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
33¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	10	19¾	18¼	19¾	+1¼
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	2	47½	47	47½	+2½
105½	65½	Beth Steel (3½g)	118	70¾	67¾	70¼	—1
20	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
89¾	42	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Sep 28
48	18	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	43	42	42	Sep 27
29½	12½	Black & Decker (1a)	5	23	21½	23	+1
49¾	21⅝	Blaw-Knox (.90g)	20	16½	15½	16½	+ ¾
48⅛	32	Boeing Airplane	26	35½	33½	35½	+ ½
25	18	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	6	35	34⅝	34¾	— ½
28	20½	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	18	18	18	
50⅜	36¼	Borden (1.60)	31	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Borg-Warner (2)	21	40½	38¼	40½	+ ¾
4½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	6	6	6	Sep 25
35⅜	25½	Bowaty C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	11⅜	Bower B Bear (2g)	6	28¾	27	27	
59⅜	29½	Bridgpt Brass (3.85g)	21	13	12⅜	13	
53½	36	Briggs Mfg (3½g)	21	32¾	30⅜	32¾	+1½
47	35	Briggs & Str (2½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 28
8	2	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	35	35	35	
38½	7½	Bklyn & Queens T	10	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
83	9¾	Bklyn & Q T pf	10	10	9½	9½	— ½
103¼	32½	Bklyn-Man T	28	12¾	11⅝	12¾	+ ¼
53¾	34½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	6	41¾	38	41¾	+ ¾
82¾	40	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	10	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
24½	11¼	Brown Shoe (3)	4	40	40	40	+ ⅜
25¼	11¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	10	12¾	11⅝	12¼	
18⅛	13½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	17	12¾	11½	12⅝	+ ⅛
13	8¾	Budd Mfg	28	27	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	22	Budd Wheel (.20g)	14	6¾	6	6¼	+ ⅛
65¼	35½	Bullard Co (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
18⅜	10	Bulova Watch (4a)	12	40¼	40½	41½	
35⅝	12½	Burlington Mills (1)	7	11¼	11	11	+1
11⅜	3½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	2	28½	25	25	—1
39	11	Bush Terminal	1	3⅝	4⅞	⅞	— ⅛
18¼	10¾	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 27
36¼	24½	Butler Bros (.80)	7	12	11½	12	
9¼	4	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	26	26	26	
33¾	11	Butte Cop & Zinc	13	4⅝	4½	4¼	
34⅝	19⅞	Byers Co	5	13¾	13	13	— ⅜
		Byron Jackson (1g)	3	22½	22½	22½	— ¼

—C—

48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	7	30	29¼	29¼	
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
20½	9⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	14	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
37⅝	22	Calumet & H (1.10g)	45	10⅝	10	10¼	— ⅜
38⅝	14½	Campbell Wy (1)	4	24½	24	24	— ⅜
8	3	Can Dry Ginger Ale	57	17	16	16½	+ ⅜
61⅛	36	Canadian Pacific	18	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	8¾	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+3
35⅝	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	9¼	9	9	Sep 28
191⅜	126	Carrier & Gen (.15g)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+1½
100	71	Case (J I)	15	123¾	120	121	— ½
108¼	102½	Caterpil Tract (2½g)	4	72	71½	72	+1¾
41¾	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
118	105	Celanese pr pf (7)	23	29¾	28¾	29¾	
48¼	28	Celotex (.80g)	1	105	105	105	Sep 23
39¼	29¼	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
12¾	4	Cent Aguir (.55g)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	16	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
24⅝	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	9	8½	8	Sep 28
60¾	49	Cerro de Pasco (6)	21	54½	51¾	53½	—2½
23¾	7½	Certain-teed	7	8¼	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
63¾	38⅛	Champ Pap & P (3)	9	46¼	45¼	46¼	+ ½
48	10¾	Checker Cab	2	11½	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	38	42⅝	40⅝	42¾	+1½
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	91	91	91	Sep 28
90½	49½	Ches Corp (3)	4	54⅞	51½	54⅛	+1⅜
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 27
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	11	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ⅛
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep 28
4	1¼	Chi Ot West	14	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 28
18⅛	8⅜	Chi Ot West pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
32	18½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 28
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	20	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
23	15¼	Chi Pneu T	9	17	16¾	17	
48	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	Sep 28
3⅝	1¼	Chi RI Is & P	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10½	3⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	7	4½	4¼	4¼	
27⅞	11	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
22½	15¾	Chick Con Oil	2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
15⅞	8¾	Childs Co	16	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
139¼	87	Chrysler (7g)	136	82½	80	81⅜	+ ⅝
31⅝	14	City Ice & F (3)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
46	31¾	Clark Equip (1.20g)	2	34	34	34	+3
46½	30½	Clev Graph Br (1¼g)	2	31	31	31	
28⅞	16½	Cleveln Penmaby (1)	18	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
170½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	10	139⅝	137½	139⅛	+ ⅝
20	14½	Coca-Cola A (4)	10	130½	130½	130½	—1
20⅝	13¾	Colgate-Palm (¾)	2	15½	15½	15½	
106½	103	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	30	141½	139½	140½	Sep 28
68¾	50	Col & Atl (4g)	2	102½	102½	102½	Sep 22
61⅝	18½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	17	23⅞	21⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	23¾	Colum Br A (1.60g)	3	28	28	28	
28⅞	23¾	Colum Br B (1.60g)	3	28	24⅝	28	
108	80	Colum Gas & El (.80)	27	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅝	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	4	21	20	21	Sep 27
46⅛	37⅛	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
135⅝	85	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	97	97	97	
60¼	47½	Comi Credit (4g)	23	55⅝	49⅜	55⅛	+ ⅝
114	61	Comi Credit pf (4½)	1	11	11	11	
80⅛	47¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	80	80	80	—1
120	90	Comi Invest Tr pf (4½)	26	88	81½	86½	+3½
21¼	10	Comi Solv (.60)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 27
19⅛	7¼	Commwlth & Sou	147	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
73⅝	61	Commwlth & So pf (3)	3	69	66	66	— ½
19⅛	7¼	Condo Nast	2	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	27	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	21	30⅞	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅜
19⅛	11	Congress Cigar	1	11	11	11	
33⅜	23¾	Consol Aircraft	13	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	8½	Consol Cigar	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
49⅝	39½	Consol Edison (1½g)	84	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
108	80½	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
8¾	2	Consol Film	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	8	Consol Film pf	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
18⅝	8	Consol Laundries	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
17⅞	11¾	Consol Oil (.80a)	8	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
108½	104	Consol Oil 5% pf (6)	62	12¾	11⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 28
1⅜	⅛	Consol Textile	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	6½	Consol Coal	10	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
83⅝	80	Consol Coal pf	13	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
83½	68	Consum Pow pf (4½)	10	20	20	20	
19⅝	10⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	18	21¼	20	20	Sep 21
37⅝	13¼	Cont Baking A	19	31⅝	31	31½	— ⅛
8¼	2	Cont Baking B	14	3¾	3½	3¾	
80	50	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	62	62	62	Sep 28
25⅝	10⅞	Cont Can (3)	39	83	82	83	Sep 28
43⅝	30¼	Cont Dis Fib (1¼g)	6	13½	13	13	— ¼
3⅞	1⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ⅛
49	38	Cont Motor	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	17	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	41	38¾	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
71¼	64⅞	Cont Steel (1)	7	19	18⅝	19	
171½	153	Corn Products (3)	21	58½	56¾	58⅛	
10¼	5½	Corn Products pf (7)	2	161¼	161¼	161½	Sep 24
58½	37½	Coty	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
115	100⅛	Crane Co	31	38¾	33⅞	35¼	—1
37	28	Crane Co cv pf (3)	3	105	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
38¾	13	Cream of Wh (2g)	6	36¾	36	36¾	+1
100⅞	47⅞	Crosley Radio	7	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	
46⅛	41¾	Crown Cork (2)	18	50	46	49⅛	— ⅛
37¼	27	Crown Ck pf ww (5½)	1	42	42	42	Sep 22
35⅝	18½	Crown Ck pf xw (5½)	1	38	38	38	+1
108⅝	88	Crown Zellerb (½g)	26	103¾	101⅞	103¼	
81¾	43	Crown

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Demand for Wool Continues Light; Price Trend Easy

Weekly Wool Review

Although quotations on raw wool in Boston continued to soften this week, reflecting the light demand, uncertainty in the goods market and only a slight strengthening in markets abroad, the opinion is gaining ground that basic values of raw wool are as firm as ever. Some venture to forecast that any sizeable demand would send prices bouncing back to peaks of a short time ago.

Prospects for the fall prices, however, are not at all certain, as evidenced by the sharp division of opinion among the Boston trade and the fact that some are accepting the lower bids for wool that other holders are rejecting. This irregular trend in the market prompts more than a few holders to withdraw their offerings from the market.

Fine territory wools of good French combing descriptions in original bags are available at 90@93c scoured in some quarters, yet others seem willing to accept 85c. On the other hand 93@95c scoured is still talked by those who refuse to recognize the weakening trend in the market, pointing out that the lack of activity in the goods market presented an unsatisfactory basis for making any change in price policies on raw wool.

Imported wools, on spot in Boston, are equally irregular in price trends, reflecting the easier tendency in domestic wools. Primary markets in Australia are somewhat firmer than a week ago.

Occasional sales of wool are being made in the growing areas of the West, usually for relatively small sized lots, and at prices not considered strong. The majority of the growers, however, appear unwilling to shade their prices for the full establishment of a lower trading basis such as 85 cents.

Men's wear fabrics for the spring of 1938 season are now open, and the American Woolen Company showed its lines at prices which range from unchanged to 5 cents a yard lower as compared with the opening of the fall season and comparable fabrics. A staple serge for instance is now quoted at $2.15 against $2.20 six months ago. Mills in some instances are curtailing production as their orders run out.

Mohair, like wool, is softer and quiet. Demand is mostly the unknown quanity. In texas where fall shearing is well under way, business is distinctly dull.

Discount in Franc Futures at Lowest Point Yet Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Renewed evidences of weakness in the French franc appeared as discounts on forward contracts today touched the lowest levels yet recorded for the floating Bonnet franc. Declines were attributed to the continued uncertainty regarding plans of the French Government.

The French control intervened throughout the day abroad to support the spot rate, but there was no support in forward. Business was reported to be comparatively small in both the spot and forward markets.

Thirty-day francs were bid at a discount of 12 points under the spot rate, against 11½ Tuesday. Current quotations showed some improvement from earlier rates received from abroad at 14 points discount. Ninety-day francs were bid at 23 points, against 19½ last night and 26 points abroad earlier today.

Spot francs were 3.42 cents, up ¼ point, with the French control holding the spot rate at about 144⅝ francs to the pound. Sterling was quiet at $4.94⅝, off ¼ cent. Other major rates showed no important changes.

LONDON—Foreign exchange market was moderately active, the French control holding the spot franc rate, but there were fairly heavy offerings of forward francs from chief continental centers with but a few buyers and as a result discounts widened. One-month Paris was at six francs discount and three months at 11 francs after being at 12 francs discount.

Forward belgas were also weak, the discount on three months being at 12 and one month 5, but the volume of trading was small.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe					
	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity		
Demand	$4.94⅛	$4.94⅛		$4.8707		
Cables	4.94⅛	4.94⅝		4.8707		
France—franc	.0342	.0342		‡		
Belgium—belga	.1694	.1694		.1695		
Switz'l'd—franc	.2296	.2296		‡		
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526		.0526		
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013		.4033		
Holland—guilder	.5524	.5525		‡		
Sweden—krona	.2551	.2551		‡		
Norway—krone	.2481	.2486		.4537		
Denmark—krone	.2209	.2209		.4537		
Spain—peseta	‡	‡		.3267		
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0220		
Austria—schill'g	.1387	.1387		.2381		
Czech'via—crown	.0350	.0350		‡		
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220		.0436		
Hungary—pengo	.1976	.1976		.3961		
Poland—zloty	.1894	.1894		.1899		
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0451		.0748		
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101		
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298		
	South America					
Argentina—peso†	.2990	.2990		.7187		
Brazil—milreis	.0640	.0640		.2025		
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400		.2060		
Peru—sol	.0650	.0650		.4740		
Uruguay—peso	.5859	.5859†		1.7510		
	Far East					
Japan—yen	.2800	.2865		.4640		
India—rupee	.3725	.3727		.8180		
Java—florin	.5545	.5546		.4806		
Hong Kong—dol	.3105	.3108		‡		
Shanghai—dol	.2975††	.2975††		‡		
Straits Silmnts—dol	.5612	.5612		.9613		
Philippine Islands—peso	.5012	.5012		.5006		
	Canada					
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00		1.0031		
	Mexico					
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.3440		

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. ††Nominal.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Dec.	14.75	14.84	14.70	14.82	—.15
March	15.30	15.34	15.21	15.30	—.14

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
15	3¼s '43-45 June	108.22	108.20	108.22
3	3¼s '43-47 Mch	108.13	108.13	108.13
25	3¼s '44	108.11	108.11	108.11
	3½s '45-43	106.8	106.8	106.8
1	3¼s '46-44	106.8	106.8	106.8
11	4s '54-44	111.11	111.11	111.11
10	3¼s '47-43	102.13	102.12	102.13
2	3¼s '48-43	104.30	104.16	104.30
17	3¼s '47-47	110.17	110.17	110.17
9	3¼s '51-46	106.16	106.16	106.16
22	3¼s '52-49	97.30	97.30	97.30
3	3¼s '54-51	96.19	96.19	96.19
17	3s '55-51	102.15	102.15	102.15
7	3¼s '59-56	100.8	100.8	100.9
		99.15	99.10	99.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	3s '49-44	102.8	102.7	102.8

Home Owners' Loan

8	2¾s '49-39	100.10	100.10	100.10
45	2¼s '44-42	100.10	100.9	100.9
9	3s '52-44	102.1	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	95	95	95
1	Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
8	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	65	65	65
5	Alleghany 5s '44	79¼	79	79
	Alleghany 5s '49	68	65	65
10	Alleghany 5s '50 pf	26¾	25½	25½
	Allied Stre 4½s '52	98¼	98¼	98¼
76	AlliedChalmers '53	103¾	103½	103½
32	Am& For P 5s 2030	98¾	98¼	98¼
15	AmICChem 5½s '49	105	104¾	104¾
1	Am Int 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103¾
9	Am T&T 3½s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
21	Am T&T 3½s '66	107	106¾	106¾
7	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	165¼	165	165¼
5	Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	108¾	108¾	108¾
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105	105
28	Ang C Nitrs deb '67	30	30	30
6	Arm Del 4s '57	94¼	94	94
1	Arm Del 4s '55	95¼	95¼	95¼
12	AT & SF 4s '95	110½	110	110½
15	AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	AT & SF 4s 1905-55	103½	103½	103½
2	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	AT & SF T Sh L 4s '58	106½	106½	106½
1	AT & SF 4½s C A '62	113	113	113
1	AT & SF Rky M 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Atl & Cha A L 5s '44	105½	105½	105½
6	A C Line 1st 4s '52	111½	111½	111½
1	A C L cn 4s '52	87	87	87
11	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	87¾	87¾	87¾
25	Auburn Auto 4½s '39	39½	39	39
2	Austin & N W 5s '41	34½	34½	34½
2	B & O rfg 6s '95	105½	105½	105½
27	B & O 1st 5s '48	75	74	74
27	B & O rfg 5s '95	102	101	101¾
17	B & O 5s '96 F	63½	62¾	63½
1	B & O 5s 2000 D	62¼	61½	61¾
36	B & O cv 4½s '60	62½	62¼	62¼
1	B & O 4s '48	84½	84¼	84¼
17	B & O 4s ELE & WV '41	93½	92¾	92¾
9	B & O 5s S W '50	88⅝	88½	88⅝
5	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	84	83½	84
1	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	106	106	106
1	Beech Creek 3½s '51	108	108	108
8	Bell Tel Pa 5s '48 B	102	102	102
42	Beth Stl 4½s '42	117¾	117¾	117¾
2	Beth Stl 3¾s '60	103	102¾	102¾
22	Boston & Me 5s '67	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Bost Con Mills 6½s '34	61	60¾	61
10	Bkly Edis 3½s '68	121½	121½	121½
19	Bkly Man R 4½s '68	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	66½	66	66½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	89	88¾	89
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	93¼	93¼	93½
1	Buff Gen El 4½s '81	106½	106½	106½
2	Buf R & P 4½s '57	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Bush Term 4s '52	66½	66¼	66½
9	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	Cal Pack 5s '40	65	65	65
8	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
34	Erie rfg 5s '67	58⅛	58	58⅛
44	Erie rfg 5s '75	58⅛	58	58
20	Erie gen lien 4s '96	67	66½	66¾
3	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	99	99	99
1	Fed Lt Int 5s '42	98½	98½	99½
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105½	105½	105½
7	Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	Gen Sti Cast 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
16	GoGodrich 4½s '56	98	97½	97½
7	Goodrich 6s '45	101¼	101	101
13	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104	104¼
1	GtO Nor 5s '73	104½	104½	104½
14	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	99½	99½	99½
43	Gt Nor 4s '46G	115	114	114¾
20	Gt Nor 4s '46H	104½	104¾	104¾
10	GtO Gt W 3½s '67	89¾	88⅞	89¼
3	Gulf & Sh I 5s '52st	92½	92½	92½
3	GuGlf-St Util 4s '66	101	101	101
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102¼	102½	102½
28	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	42	41½	41⅝
4	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	56½	56	56
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24¼	24	24½
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106	105½	106
6	Ill Cen 4s '53	63½	63½	63½
4	Ill Cen 4s '55	64	64	64
24	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	50	49½	49¾
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	57¾	57¾	57¾
11	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	103¾	103½	103¾
6	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	59½	59½	59½
46	Interb RTr rfg 5s'56	58	57	58
16	Interlake Iron 4s'47	94	93¾	94
37	Alleghany 5s '49	38	38	38
3	Int Cit Nor 1st 6s'52	27½	27½	27½
21	Int Cit Nor 5s'56 B	26	26	26
4	Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	26	26	26
23	IntHydro El 6s'44	70¼	70	70½
2	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	62	62	62
18	Int Paper 5s'55	88	87	88
22	Int Paper 5s'47	97½	97½	97½
1	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	84½	84	84¼
3	Int T&T 4½s'52	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Int T&T 5s'55	59½	59¾	59¾
6	Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	63¾	62	62
2	PamesP&Clea 4s'59	90	90	90
3	JonesL&Lau 5½s'42	101¼	101	101
2	K C South 5s'50	71½	71	71⅞
6	Keith B P 6s'46	96¼	96¼	96¼
16	Koppers Co 4s'61	101½	101½	101¼
2	Kroger Found 4s'45	102½	102½	102½
16	Lac Gas 5½s'53	62½	62¼	62½
2	Lac Gas 4½s'60 D	61	61	61
2	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30½	30½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'74	26	26	26
12	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51½	50	50
17	Leh Val 4½s 2003	45	45	45
16	Leh Val Term 5s'41	41¾	40¾	41⅛
16	Liggett & M 5s '51	100	100	100
23	Loews 3½s'46	121¾	121½	121¼
1	Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	80	80	80
5	Lorillard Co 5s '51	119	119	119
11	Louisv & Ark 5s '69	78½	78	78
1	Louisv&Nash 4½s'42	107½	106¾	106¾
36	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	64¼	64	64¼
98	GoGodrich 4½s'56	97½	97½	97½
7	Goodrich 6s '45	101¼	101	101
13	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104	104¼
1	GtO Nor 5s '73	104½	104½	104½
14	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	99½	99½	99½
43	Gt Nor 4s '46G	115	114	114¾
20	Gt Nor 4s '46H	104½	104¾	104¾
10	GtO Gt W 3½s '67	89¾	88⅞	89¼
3	Gulf & Sh I 5s '52st	92½	92½	92½
3	GuGlf-St Util 4s '66	101	101	101
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102¼	102½	102½
28	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	42	41½	41⅝
4	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	56½	56	56
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24¼	24	24½
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106	105½	106
6	Ill Cen 4s '53	63½	63½	63½
4	Ill Cen 4s '55	64	64	64
24	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	50	49½	49¾
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	57¾	57¾	57¾
11	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	103¾	103½	103¾
6	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	59½	59½	59½
46	Interb RTr rfg 5s'56	58	57	58
16	Interlake Iron 4s'47	94	93¾	94
37	Alleghany 5s '49	38	38	38
3	Int Cit Nor 1st 6s'52	27½	27½	27½
21	Int Cit Nor 5s'56 B	26	26	26
4	Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	26	26	26
23	IntHydro El 6s'44	70¼	70	70½
2	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	62	62	62
18	Int Paper 5s'55	88	87	88
22	Int Paper 5s'47	97½	97½	97½
1	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	84½	84	84¼
3	Int T&T 4½s'52	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Int T&T 5s'55	59½	59¾	59¾
6	Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	63¾	62	62
2	PamesP&Clea 4s'59	90	90	90
3	JonesL&Lau 5½s'42	101¼	101	101
2	K C South 5s'50	71½	71	71⅞
6	Keith B P 6s'46	96¼	96¼	96¼
16	Koppers Co 4s'61	101½	101½	101¼
2	Kroger Found 4s'45	102½	102½	102½
16	Lac Gas 5½s'53	62½	62¼	62½
2	Lac Gas 4½s'60 D	61	61	61
2	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30½	30½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'74	26	26	26
12	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51½	50	50
17	Leh Val 4½s 2003	45	45	45
16	Leh Val Term 5s'41	41¾	40¾	41⅛
16	Liggett & M 5s '51	100	100	100
23	Loews 3½s'46	121¾	121½	121¼
1	Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	80	80	80
5	Lorillard Co 5s '51	119	119	119
11	Louisv & Ark 5s '69	78½	78	78
1	Louisv&Nash 4½s'42	107½	106¾	106¾
36	Louisv&Nash 5s'56	106½	106¼	106¼
1	Louisv&Nash 3¾s'80	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	L&NAtlCoaB2s'40	101½	101¼	101½
1	LouisvNash 4½s'42	112½	112½	112½
3	LouGasElec3½s'66	101½	101¼	101½
11	Manhat Ry 4s '50	90¾	89¾	90¾
3	Man RE Sb L 4s '39	28½	28½	28½
2	Market St Ry 7s '40	80	80	80
3	McCrory Strs 3s '51	103½	103	103
3	McKesRobbn 5½s'50	103½	103	103½
1	Mead Corp 6s '43	103	103	103
12	Mex Int 4s '77 stmpd	2	2	2
3	Mich Cen 4s '40	102¾	102¾	103¼
5	Mich Cen 4½s '79	102	102	102
11	Mid El Ry&L 5s '71	101	101	101
10	M A & L cn 5s '34 ct	7⅛	7	7⅛
6	M & StL 4s '96	4	4	4
3	MStP&SSM cn 4s '38	16¾	16½	16¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	M-K-Tex 4s '62A	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
2	M-K-T 4½s '78	84	84	84
3	M-K-Tex 1st 5s '80	77	77	77
15	Mo Pac 5½s 1949	77	77	77
69	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 A	29	29½	29½
15	Mo Pac 5s '77 F cv	27½	28½	28½
4	Mo Pac 5s '81 G	28	28¼	28¼
15	Mo Pac 5s '80 B	28	28¼	28¼
12	Mo Pac 5s '81 H	28	28¼	28¼
26	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	28¾	28½	28
23	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	11	10½	10½
5	Mob & O 4½s '77	31	31	31
2	MonWPenPo 4½s'42	104	104	104
3	Mont Pow 3½s '61	104½	104½	104½
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	93½	93½	93½
1	MorAstorsJ 5s1960	83½	83½	83½
1	Nassau El 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
22	Nat Dairy 3½s '51ww	24	24	24
7	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Natl Steel 4s '65	104¾	104	104¼
4	New Eng Tel 5s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	NBng T&T 4½s'51	122¾	122¾	122¾
4	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	120¾	120½	120½
5	Newpt&OhioRy 6½'45	110½	110½	110½
9	N O Pu Gr 5s'52A	94¾	94	94
2	N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¼	93¼	93¼
23	NYC rfg 5s 2013	92	92	92
17	NYC 4½s 2013 A	90	90	90
9	NYC cn 4s '98	89¾	89½	89¾
3	NYC 3½s '48	92	92	92
21	NYC 3½s '52	89½	89½	89½
10	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	NYC&HR 5s '54	81	80½	81
1	NY Chi & StL 4s '37	85½	85½	85½
15	NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	83½	83½	83½
3	NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	72½	72	72
13	NY Chi&StL 4s '46	89	89	89
1	NY Conn 3½s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	87½	87½	87½
15	NY Edis 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	113½	113½	113½
7	NY L E&W D&I 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
1	NYNHeRR cv 6s '40	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	NYNH&H 4s '67	20	20	20
2	NYNH&H 4s '56	20	20	20
2	NYNH&H 4s '57	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	NY P & W rfg 4s'92	15½	15½	15½
7	NY Rys 6s '45	107¼	107	107½
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	NY W&Bost 4½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	87¾	87¾	87¾
7	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	94½	94½	94½
17	Nor Pac 4s 2047	103¾	103½	103¾
4	Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	102	101½	102
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	82	81¾	82
4	Nor Pac 4s '97	102	102	102
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	70¼	70	70
21	Ohio Ed 4½s '72	101½	101	101
8	Or-WashRRAdv 4s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	Otis Steel 4½s '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Pac Gas & El 3½s '68	88½	88⅝	88½
10	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	89	89	89
11	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	103	103	103¼
8	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	106¼	106	106¼
1	Para Stery 3s '55 ct	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Para Plct 5½s '47	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	84¾	84¾	84¾
8	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	48	48	48
40	Pen P&L Lt 4½s '81	97¾	97¾	97¾
8	Pen Co 4s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¾	106	106¾
4	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	114¾	114¾	114¾
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	119	119	119
14	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	109¾	109¼	109¾
7	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	97	96⅞	96⅞
1	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	105	104¾	104¾
8	Pen RR 4s '43	105	104K	105
5	Pen RR 4½s '70	109	109	109
87	Pen RR 3½s '52	97½	97½	97½
2	PpoGL&C Chi 6s '43	98¾	98¾	98¾
8	Pere Marq 4s '56	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Pere Marq 5s '60	84½	84½	84½
28	Phelps Dodge 5s '53	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Phila Co 5s '67	96½	96½	96½
13	Phil Elec 3½s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Phil Reading C&I 4s '97	8	7¾	7¾
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	PCC&S L 4½s'42B	111	111	111
1	PCCO & L 4½s '42C	111	111	111
3	Portl Gen El 4½s'60	106½	106½	106½
15	Portl Gen E 4¼s '60	106	106	106
116	Postl Tel&C 5s '53	54¼	54¼	54¼
2	Radio Keith 6s '41	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Republic Steel 4s '56	105	105	105
1	Republic Steel 4½s '61	85	85	85
3	Republic Steel 4½s '56	89¾	89¾	89¾
94	Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	102½	102	102½
1	RIAir&Ga cv 4½s '34	11½	11½	11½
1	Safeway Strs 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	St J&G Isl 4s '47	100	100	100
19	SLIM&S 4s R&G '33	99	99	99
5	SLSF 5s B '50 ct	15	15	15
47	St L S F 4½s'78	14¾	14¾	14¾
13	St L S F 4s '78A	16½	15½	16
7	St L S F 4s '50A ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
3	St L SW rfg 5s '90	83¾	83½	83¾
20	St L SW 1st 4s '89	11½	11½	11½
18	St P&SCC StL 4½s '41	94½	94½	94½
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	110	110	110
1	San Ant P S 6s '52	110	110	110
3	Seab A L cn 6s '45	14½	13½	13¾
5	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	13¼	12¾	13¼
2	Sea A L 4s '50 st	6	45¾	6
5	Shar Steel 4½s '51	19	19	19
4	Shell Un 3½s '51	105	105	105
11	Silesian Am 7s '41	98½	98	98
7	Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	75	75½	75
1	So Bell Tel 3½s '62	105	104¾	105
3	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Sou Kraft 4½s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	Sou Pac 4½s '68	98¾	98½	99½
8	Sou Pac 4½s '81	73¾	73	73¼
8	Sou Pac 4½s '69	72	72	72
1	Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	72½	72	72½
1	Sou Pac ctf 4s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
25	Sou Pac 3¾s '66	81½	81½	81½
12	Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	94¾	94¼	94¼
1	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	83¾	83	83¼
9	South Ry 6½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	82	81	81
4	South Ry cn 5s '94	77	76	77
9	South Ry gn 4s '56	98½	98½	98½
5	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	107½	107	107½
10	S W Gas & El 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
1	Stanley Mfg 4½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Studebaker 6s cv '45	97¾	97¼	97¾
1	Swift & C 3¾s '50	90	90	90
10	T C I & RR 5s '51	106¾	106¾	105¾
1	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	118¾	118¼	118¾
9	T RR A St L 1st 4s	85½	85½	85½
1	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	109¾	109¾	109¾
7	TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	Third Ave 5s '37	109½	109½	109½
18	Third Ave aj 5s '60	80	80	80
1	Third Ave adj 5s	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	37	37	37
6	Un ElM o 3¾s '62	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	105	104¾	104¾
7	Un Pac 1st '47	108¾	108¾

Cherokee Woman Wins Medal For Year's Achievement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mrs. Ruth Muskrat Bronson, Cherokee Indian, is the winner of this year's achievement medal given annually since 1923 by the Indian Council Fire of Chicago, to that Indian judged the most deserving from the standpoint of accomplishment. A committee of nine outstanding citizens by their votes decide the winner. The presentation of the bronze medal was made on Indian Day, which through special legislature enactment was designated the fourth Friday in September.

Mrs. Ruth Muskrat Bronson

Mrs. Bronson is here from Washington and received the medal in person at 32 West Randolph Street where the Indian Council Fire hold their meetings. It is an organization incorporated in 1923 to promote the advancement and protection of Indian rights and Indian welfare; to assist the Indian in time of need; to encourage the Indian in educational, patriotic, cultural and artistic pursuits; to strengthen and maintain the Indian character and to cultivate friendlier relations between the Indian and white races.

This year's winner, Ruth Muskrat Bronson, left her home at Whitewater, Okla., when 14 to attend high school and from there went on to the University of Oklahoma, borrowing money for the purpose. After a year at the university she taught in a country school to earn money for another college year. During this time the Y. M. C. A. sent her to the Southwest for a summer's playground work with the Apaches, which was the beginning of her desire and determination to devote her energies to her people.

After working for two years, Ruth Muskrat enrolled in the University of Kansas, working for part of her expenses. During this time she was sent by the Student Christian Federation to China to the conference of that organization in Peiping. Returning from China in 1923, she was given as cholarship to Mount Holyoke College and after graduating in 1925 immediately entered the Indian Service as an eighth grade teacher at Haskell Institute.

At the end of her first year out of college, Mrs. Bronson was awarded $1000, offered by Henry J. Morgenthau Jr., for the senior of that class at Mount Holyoke who accomplished the most with her training the first year out of school. But instead of keeping the award Ruth Muskrat gave it to another Indian girl who desired an education.

After various posts at Haskell, Mrs. Bronson was appointed assistant guidance and placement officer in charge of government loans and scholarships and general advisor to Indian students in college, which position she holds today.

Georgia Station WMAZ Making Specialty of News

With Monitor Newscasters

MACON, Ga.—WMAZ, barely five months a national network outlet, was built by a pioneering physics class of Mercer University in 1922, Georgia's second radiocasting station. After five years of university operation, the station was given by Mercer to the Macon Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1927. That organization leased it, after a few months' operation, to the Southeastern Broadcasting Company, the present operators.

The new owners immediately moved the studios from the tower of Mercer University to the downtown section, first in the Macon Gas Company and then to the Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company Building.

The Southeastern Broadcasting Company eventually purchased the station outright from the Junior Chamber of Commerce on March 1, 1935, immediately increasing power from 500 to 1000 watts and moving to its own transmitter site in Georgia Place. WMAZ became an affiliate station of the Columbia Broadcasting System on April 4, 1937.

The station estimates that it covers a daylight area of approximately 80 miles radius from Macon, with a population of 800,000. The night range is about 40 miles, with about 500,000 population.

A full time news service was rented by WMAZ in 1935. This was changed after six months to an Associated Press service, which furnishes six news periods a day direct from the Macon Telegraph and News. The station keeps a staff man on duty at the newspaper office throughout the day with full access to the machines.

It is the policy of WMAZ to be of genuine public service, to keep its programs clean and to bar negative and unreliable advertising.

"The Monitor Views the News" programs were begun in January, 1935, over WMAZ on a basis of one period a week and have been given continuously since then. They are read by J. Palmer Snelling, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Georgia.

This is article number 121 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Oct. 1.

Czech-Austrian Meeting Linked To Duce's Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 28—Prime Minister Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia made an unannounced visit last night to the city of Baden, near here, where he had a long secret conference with Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor.

In Czech circles the meeting is explained as due partly to Dr. Hodza's wish to keep Dr. Schuschnigg informed of the progress of the Little Entente negotiations with Hungary and partly to the fact that new Austro-Czech trade talks are under consideration.

Here, however, there is a tendency to believe that the Governments of both Austria and Czechoslovakia are disturbed by the reception Reichsführer Hitler is giving Premier Mussolini, so their Prime Ministers hurriedly met to discuss the situation, Czechoslovakia having taken the initiative.

Austria in any case is not expected to follow any policy openly against the Rome-Berlin axis, but would be relieved if Rome and Berlin were not quite so intimate.

There are many reports of imminent Cabinet changes here, but as long as Dr. Schuschnigg remains Chancellor no radical change either toward or against Berlin can be expected. The only development that may be anticipated is a little more National Socialist pressure here and a little stiffer resistance with a view to minor concessions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—take orders galore—25 and 50 folders WITH NAME $1. Exquisite 21 folder asst. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Complete line, 9 boxes. Engraved personal, business line. One of the finest in America. Good profits. Samples on approval. Sunshine Art. Dept. CM. 154 Nassau, New York.

Christmas Cards Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Pittsburg S-41, Mass.

PART TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books. Monitor advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W Adams St., Dept. 116, Chicago.

Sell beautiful Christmas folders. Box assortments. Religious, Humorous, Etchings, Wraps. 50 Brushettes with name imprint, $1.00. Big profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, New York.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; for rent for three months' period or longer; $43-$75; Transient Rates somewhat higher. Adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 34a Clearway Street.

HOUSES FURNISHED

TO LET—FURNISHED

TUCSON, Arizona—Charmingly furnished house. 1645 E. Silver St. Phone 2074.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD

A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod home with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny paths through the pines, on large estate with private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly fireSides; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services Address FAITH BICKFORD Brewster, Mass

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RESPONSIBLE WOMEN WANTED—Why not be independent? You can by the Mutual Plan." Use your spare time to increase your income. Sell our unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's wearing apparel. Build up a permanent business for yourself with our merchandise. No experience, no investment is needed to make a start. We loan you the samples and teach you how to sell. You earn a liberal wholesale discount on every order. Limited number of women who have had experience in selling or have the ability and personality to learn how to sell are eligible to appointment as our authorized saleswomen for our territories. Write today for full details MUTUAL FABRIC CO. Dept. 1136, Binghamton N Y

IF YOU ARE A MONITOR READER, AND WOULD APPRECIATE AN INDEPENDENT BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN, WE WANT a woman who seeks opportunity of increasing family income in own locality—city, small town or rural. Qualifications: Must be married; rent or own home, age 30 to 45, good character with real reason for seeking extra income. Car an asset but not necessary. Reply to Box C-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. New York City, giving age, address, telephone and reason for seeking work, number and age of children, if any, and whether you own car. This is permanent for right woman. This is women's apparel—percentage and bonus method of payment, complete details given on inquiry.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

N. Y. C. Office and Field Representation. Dignified, Dependable, Alert, Efficient, Prompt, Confidential; Commercial, Manufacturing, Engineering, Shipping Sales, Collections, References exchanged. Benj. Morse Associates, 17 E. 42 St.

REAL ESTATE

EASTERN FOR LOCAL

Exchanges. We will handle entire deal. Listings over wide territory. List with

EDDY D. FIELD

619 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

RETIRING TO CALIFORNIA?

Coldwater Canyon, 2.22 acres, superb view; site for lovely home near high class movie stars' homes; $12,500; quiet, secluded, restricted; six minutes Beverly Hills post office. Phone OX 1095 C. MARTIN, Owner, 315½ N. Almont Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

FOR SALE modern home well located, 2 stories, 6 bed rooms, 2 baths, oil furnace, beautiful marine view, near church, 2 car garage. Write owner, 312 West Laurel, San Diego, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLIER liberal commissions selling famous Shaughnessy spun rayon housedress; also latest Satin-Glo lingerie pajamas, gowns, finest silk hosiery; direct from mills; low prices; unsurpassed values; send for catalog SHAUGHNESSY CO., Dept. A, Watertown N Y

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery, 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN 225 Fifth Ave Dept 313 New York

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home-town, representing this famous line of California sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2138 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restring on Gossamer Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 39 West Street, Boston

BEDDING

MATTRESSES Innersprings, Box Springs renovated, rebuilt, to order; slip covers; quilts covered; upholstering. Bookman's Mattress Service, 126 East 116th, N Y C Harlem 7-2200 Phone write for estimate.

BOOKBINDING

JOURNALS, sentinels, Pamphlets, Textbooks, edited, Correspondence. Write for definite appointment. P. KLABA, 304 E. 82nd St., New York City (New address).

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

For the discriminating who demand distinctive apartments with complete hotel service. The Brownstone effect for the exterior. Lenox Avenue, Stockbridge, Mass. 1 to 5 room suites, with serving pantries are now available at moderate rentals. You will like the traditional atmosphere at The Red Lion.

It's only a short walk through the Forever to The Mother Church.

No liquor sold on the premises

Hotel Plaemore

440 Commonwealth Ave. BOSTON

LIVE

THE MODERN SHERATON WAY

Hotel Suites Hotel Service

Home Comforts

1-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished

HOTEL SHERATON

On the Charles - 91 Bay State Rd.

KENmore 2960

Robert C. Nordblom, Managing Director

Frank G. Anderson, Resident Manager

3 ROOM SUITES

Large rooms, cork tile floors, kitchens with full size equipment. Plus hotel service as needed. Unfurnished, from $85.

MYLES STANDISH

BEACON ST., AT BAY STATE ROAD

Nordblom Mgt. BOSTON COM. 4500

The New DUNVEGAN

1654 Massachusetts Ave.

Cambridge, Mass.

SMART, ultra-modern, two-room suites. Features: elevator service; refrigeration, incineration, wood burning fireplaces, screened-in porches, all outside exposures. Located in the desirable Harvard Square zone. Rentals $45-$55. Res. Supt.

CLIFFORD V. MILLER, Inc. MANAGEMENT LON. 5700

Back Bay Suites

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements; resident janitor for each building References required Apply

Coleman-Gilbert Associates

539 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel COM 3212

BOSTON, 25 MARLBORO ST. — Four-room apt., bath, kitchenette, refrigeration; $100. See janitor or call ASP. 6341.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Heated 4-room apt. in 2-family house; near Harvard Sq. 18 Wendell St. Phone TRO. 3749.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for immediate or October occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 0442.

NEW YORK CITY

140 EAST 46TH STREET

Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full house-keeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease Wickersham 2-0300

PORTLAND, ME.—Furnished, heated and lighted apartments, also rooms at YE LONGFELLOW INN. Tel. 2-4036.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C. 51 East 51st St.—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; newly decorated, desirable two gentlemen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beautifully furnished 1-2-3 room apts. with kitchenette, bath, fireplace; centrally located; permanent or transient. 1760 Rhode Island Ave. N. W

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LIVING room, bedroom, kitchenette, furnished, $65 monthly for winter months, by year $50 monthly; share bathroom with woman in room separated by hall from other rooms; piano; convenient location. Write Box T-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, complete selection all new fall shades; samples, estimates cheerfully sent. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service Veterian Bros., 476 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU 4-4342

RUGS, domestic and orientals bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4945 We do cleaning and repairing too.

CHILDREN GROUPS

BOYS and girls invited to join Saturday group, LOUIS P. MAYERSON, 610 West 115th St., New York City, Cath. 8-4696.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions

IDA GORDON

13 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

THE FULLER REST—Quiet meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, reasonable; booklet. Beulah Fuller, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #8

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO

15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.

Ballroom. Modern. Correct Posture. Ballet. Tap.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.

LOUISE C. HAHN

280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 756 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., supplies first class household help. Bu. 8-1686-87. Anna T. Anderson, Prop.

The Dunn Employment Service

ANN E DUNN

Efficient office and technical help.

10 Park Place MA 3-4070 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM

Employment Agency, Inc., 978 Madison, N Y C

PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS

Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Agency; cooks, housworkers, mothers' helpers, al ages; 71-36 Austin St. (8th Ave. subway). Bou. 8-4857.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

ALL household vermin eliminated quickly, economically; termite-proofing specialists. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. LOngacre 5-2000

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 17 Harmarket Square, Boston.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S 44 Bromfield St., Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SUBSTANTIAL savings on sample furniture from finest manufacturers and interior decorations, for every room, also highest quality slightly used furniture in New York; we are authorized agents for new Simmons Beautyrest mattress; studio beds LLOYDS SALESROOMS 229 East 58th St. N Y C

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments furniture pianos, silver works of art, MINTZ-MANSON, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5972.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at SURPRISE SAVING; made-to-order from $45.00 up; also remodeling, repairing and storage; our furriers trained in the exclusive fur shops of Europe; 38-year Seventh Avenue record. 268 West 39th Street, New York City.

NOORIAN BASHIAN FURS OF RARE BEAUTY AND DISTINCTION

Remodeling, Repairing, Lowest Charges. Furs Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer. 18 West Street, Boston. HAN. 6911

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE maid and cousin (under 30) wanted; must have references; Church's Home for Children, Dedham. Tel. DED. 0116. Mrs. Christian Scientist preferred.

CAPABLE cook and housework woman; family of two; no laundry; must have references; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply 1 Gordon Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

MAID for general housework; adult family; church privileges; must have references. Apply Janitor, 107 Falmouth, Boston Tel. Ken. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS. 46 Green St.—Attractive home; large sunny rooms; quiet; quiet home in attendance. LONgwood 5888.

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; use of piano; country and ocean front privileges. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Rockville Center 1-0.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study of those needing attention. 180-47 107th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 3-0434.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SCRANTON, Pa.—8-family apartment house and 5-bay garage. PHILIP F. WILLIAMS, Church Bldg. Tel. 3-0224.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; standard repairing and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON '37 Washington St. Boston. Tel. TALBOT 5400

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. HOWLE & SYKES, Bonded Warehouseman, 126 Fairfield St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 5400

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 42nd St. 51 East — Small office, $30 a month; large, modern building, connected with Grand Central and subways. WM. A. WHITE & SONS on premises. Vanderbilt 3-0300.

N. Y. C. 47th St., 10 W. (Radio City)—Desk room, private office, telephone and secretarial service, reasonable. Room 500.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., French Building; three days. Write Box D-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICE FURNITURE

QUALITY grades office furniture, every price range; great savings; typewriters, adding machines. Barit, 261 West 36th St., N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

THE WHITE GATES REST HOME—Attractive home; new; churches; stores; Route 4, near Grand Canyon of Penn. Miss MARTHA GIBIN, 1 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

Alberti Bros., Realtors

Newton—Wellesley—Weston

Massachusetts

EAST DENNIS, Cape Cod, Mass.—7-room house, bath, in perfect condition; all modern improvements; 16 acres of land; 3 mile to Cape Cod Bay. Write F. O. Box 74, E. Dennis.

COLONIAL Homes; Farms, Acreage, Brooks, Private Lakes, Creek & Green, Wilton, Conn.

FOR SALE—3 lots of land on Springfield Blvd., in Jamaica Bay Gardens, L. I. For further particulars apply Mrs. Amy Brown, 16 Connolly Ave., Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 17-21 Winchester St.—Large room with private bath; best of home cooking; convenient to carline. Long. 0654.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 314 West Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial men tourists; opp. Christian Science church Tel 23180.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath; single or double, daily or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant homelike rooms, permanent or transient; hot and cold water in closet. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents. COLony 5.

BOSTON 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive, outside rooms, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. KEN. 0303.

BOSTON—Attractive, well-furnished room; quiet; no other roomers; 10 minutes' walk to The Mother Church. COM. 1113.

BOSTON—Sunny outside rooms for 2 or single; ladies; elevator; near Fenway Gate. Hemenway St. Phone Com. 5677.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in warm house, one with kitchenette; laundry privileges; parking. Long. 8778.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 134 Davis Ave.—Attractive room, kitchen privileges; business woman preferred; private home. LON. 2486.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Stratton Inn., 1784 Beacon St., opp. Reconstructed Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional LON 8737.

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All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50

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Complete Beauty Service

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Raw and Pasteurized

300 Hillside Avenue Ogontz 236

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Electrical Construction Co., Inc.

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offer you not only the attractive styles you demand, but real comfort without which any chair is a perfect loss.

Remember, you may always make use of our easy pay plans.

First of the Season

Saylor's own make "Pennsylvania Dutch" Scrapple or Pudding—1 lb. for 25c All pork sausage—35c a lb.

SAYLOR'S

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Foot-Craft Shoes

607 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

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BEST because it's ELECTROPURE

Phone 5241

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Dial Scranton 8366

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Try our fine sodas and sundaes

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Yardley's Lavendar Toiletries

de Muir Cleansing Petals

Squibb Dental Cream

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Coraopolis Market

Tel. Coraopolis 666

ESTABLISHED 1874

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Sherwin-Williams Paints

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Builders' Supplies, Ice

Tel. Sewickley 30

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MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

Phone 837 We Deliver

Complete Fuel Service

WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.

Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Cartoonist LePelley answers today the query put to him in yesterday's cryptogram by a Mason, Mich., reader:

FZEDL DQ T KLQQIG VFI

RTJJCLQ EL TQ EXPT TQ ZIX.

QI D NIG'S DOSLGN SI YLW;

FL QDEKCZ EXQS RL *EO *W.

A Paradox

Allow me sir, to go as first,
And then as number two)
Then, after these, we find you are
To follow, as is due.

But lest you never guess this queer
And hyperbolic fable,
Prav let there follow, after that,
Whatever may be able.

Letter Changing

Here's an easy one! Following the usual rules change PATH to LANE in 3 moves.

How Old Is Bobby?

Bobby is just one-sixth as old as his father. His father's age, when divided by 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8, always leaves one remaining year, but when divided by 5 there is nothing left over. How old is Bobby?

State Flowers

A Brockton, Mass., reader shares this list of States and their flowers. The first has been checked. Try matching the others:

1	Dist. of Columbia	Apple Blossom	
2	Florida	Blackeyed Susan	
3	Arkansas	Amer. Beauty Rose	✓
4	Louisiana	Wild Rose	
5	Maryland	Violet	
6	Iowa	Orange Blossom	
7	Montana	Magnolia	
8	Alabama	Sagebush	
9	Rhode Island	Goldenrod	
10	Nevada	Bitterroot	

Answers Appear On This Page

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Reinstating Nominations

Question: Our bylaws require that nominations for the board shall be in writing and filed with the clerk at least 24 hours before the election. Each member may nominate any number up to eight, which is the number of members on the board. At the election, the names of nominees are read, and those who consent to stand are posted.

The bylaws state, "These shall be the nominees and no others shall be voted for." At a recent meeting, after the nominations were posted, it was found that, due to withdrawals, only eight names remained, exactly the number to be elected. The chair, after putting the question to the members and receiving their approval, asked those who had previously withdrawn to stand again to give a better election. Was this orderly procedure? Or did it violate the bylaws to reopen nominations and permit those who had withdrawn to stand again for the election?

Answer: The question here is whether the meeting may grant permission to a member to withdraw his declination of a nomination. It would seem in harmony with parliamentary law to allow this privilege up until the time the voting begins. This does not appear to be the same as permitting new nominations or reopening nominations, which under the bylaw quoted would not be allowed.

The procedure followed seems to have done no one an injury; on the contrary, it resulted in an election more in accord with the wishes of the society as expressed in the nominating ballot.

Such a rule as the one cited, restricting balloting to those nominated, while permissible if placed in the bylaws, is contrary to general parliamentary law, and is of questionable value. Where nominations are by ballot, it is perhaps not so dangerous as otherwise. But suppose, in this case, that withdrawals reduced the number of nominees to less than the required number, and those withdrawing declined to reconsider. It would mean another meeting, another set of nominations, without any discernible compensating values.

Begin Today

Dream not too much of what you'll
do tomorrow,
How well you'll work perhaps another year;
Tomorrow's chance you do not need
to borrow—
Today is here.

Boast not too much of mountains
you will master,
The while you linger in the vale
below;
To dream is well, but plodding brings
us faster
To where we go.

Swear not some day to break some
habit's fetter,
When this old year is dead and
passed away;
If you have need of living wiser
better,
Begin today!

Reprinted from the Vancouver Daily Province.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A

Tyndale and Bishop Tunstall

When Tyndale, who was to attain world fame as translator of the Bible into English, had definitely decided to proceed with this important work, he made his way to London with high hopes that there he could enlist the support or at least the interest of Cuthbert Tunstall, then Bishop of London, a man who had somewhat of a reputation for liberal views.

Despite Tyndale's enthusiasm, and the evidence of his scholarship which he provided, he received no encouragement from the Bishop, who coldly advised him to go elsewhere. To Tyndale, this was a cruel rebuff; and though for a time he had hopes of being able to carry through his task in his native land, it was not many months before he realized, as he himself put it, "that not only was there no room in my Lord of London's palace to translate the New Testament, but also that there was no place to do it in all England." So he went into exile, there to continue his labors.

What They Say

Demonstrate Kinship

"The one cure for war is to build friendships and scrap warships."—Frederic Hueston.

The Way

"In just the degree that one improves morally, in just that degree will one improve physically."—E. G. Phillips.

"Sentence Thyself"

"Sentence thyself to love, and thy life is armored stronger than steel, thy prison infinity."—Harry Gilberg.

German Colonies

"Germany cannot renounce her claim for a solution of her colonial demands."—Adolf Hitler.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Wall Decorations

Wall plaques, cut out of plywood with a fret saw and made attractive with bright-colored paints, have brought supply to a young man who has made them to sell through a decorator's shop. They are effective and artistic bits of wall decorations, the background being cut out to allow the wall to serve as a background coloring. His designs are clever—ships, vases, baskets and urns of bright flowers, silhouettes, and nursery rhyme figures. These wall plaques sell well and the young man is kept surprisingly busy.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Diplomacy

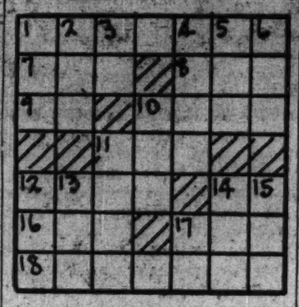
At the conclusion of the Spanish-American War, William Howard Taft found himself chairman of the Filipino commission charged with the task of "selling" new government to the natives.

How was he to win the friendship of a sullen, suspicious people? Well, he would show a sincere respect for their customs by adopting some of them.

This was easier said than done, for among the chief pleasures of the natives was the dancing of the "Rigadon," a lively Spanish dance; and Mr. Taft was hardly built for "tripping the light fantastic." Nevertheless he did learn, and 20 times in 40 days guided his famous bulk through its lilting measures.

P. S. He won their friendship!

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Bumper.
7—Unit.
8—Bony rod.
9—Jumbled type.
10—Wearing apparel.
11—Comrade.
12—Din.
14—Musical note.
16—Beard of wheat.
17—Chance.
18—Having made and left a will.

Down

1—Head of a hill.
2—Cuckoo.
3—Musical note.
4—Mountain range.
5—Title of respect.
6—Decline.
10—A fish.
11—Vessels.
12—Rodent.
13—Be indebted to.
14—Corpulent.
15—Monkey.
17—Interjection.

Answers Appear Among Advertisements.

Monitor Camera Club's Pet Section

Upper Left—The Serious Parrot, Sent In by Don Messenger, Philadelphia
Upper Right—"Where's My Spoon?" From E. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.
Bottom—All Youngsters, From Charles F. Lear, Cleveland

Quotation for Today

ONLY THOSE who have the patience to do simple things perfectly ever acquire the skill to do difficult things easily.—Schiller.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Anyone who takes a fisherman's word finds that fish grow faster out of water than in it.

Humorist: Vegetables are being omitted from the menu at a Continental prison as a punishment for disturbances. No peas for the wicked.

Milwaukee Journal: A vote of thanks to the interested powers for their originality in not identifying that submarine wraith as another sea serpent.

Milwaukee Journal: The Far Eastern peoples, too, are learning the nicer names for things. They no longer "retreat," but withdraw to a previously prepared position.

New Yorker: Dr. Arthur D. Call, secretary of the American Peace Society, returns from the Orient declaring that Tokio is not seeking China's territory, but only her trade. The clever Nipponese know that the best way to sell goods is to abolish the customers.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan
Monitor Staff Photographer

In pictures such as these, there is not much chance for arrangement; yet, a few simple recommendations on how to make compositions more pleasing may appeal to the serious worker.

In the upper left, the light is entirely too spotty. The bands of light in the right of the picture distract the eye from the main body of the picture. I think it would be better to show a little more of the bird and not so much of the right edge.

The picture of the cat shows that it must have been arranged. In that case it would seem preferable to give more attention to the cat and less to the surroundings. The plate should be placed farther to the front where it would serve to break up the distracting expanse of the table. The glaring high light of both the table and the stool should be toned down. The print should be trimmed so that it would be a vertical panel instead of a horizonal one.

In the lower picture, the bars in the background are out of place. The boy is placed too near the center of the picture—nearer the right would be preferable.

To Wayne

A little laddie came to me
And took me by the hand,
So I went with him a-traveling
To a place called Boyhood Land.
Then he led me through the byways
Over river, swamp and hill,
Through the meadows soft as velvet,
To a quaint old magic mill.
'Tis the mill of transformation
Where the grist of thought we grind,
Fitting it for bread of gladness,
Chaff of sorrow left behind.
There I saw a Land of Promise
Where the sky is ever blue,
Where every thought is joyous
And happy dreams come true.
Where every face is pleasant
And everything you see
Is just another promise
Of greater joys to be.
The journey to this country?
Well, 'tis not a tiresome trip,
But a very little journey,
In fact, just a "hop and skip."
And to reach this Land of Boyhood
I am sure that YOU will find
That the only thing that's needed
Is just a change of mind.

—Homer C. Fisher, in Parma (Mich.) News.

In Lighter Vein

The Asker Test

At a large banquet Lady Asker once remarked that men were wiser than women and, meeting with stormy opposition, declared herself ready to substantiate her statement. Silencing the conversation to men's questions, she suddenly said in a loud voice:

"It's a pity that the most intelligent and learned men attach least importance to the way they dress. Why, right at this table, the most cultivated man is wearing the most clumsily knotted tie!"

At it on a given signal, every man in the room immediately put his hand to his tie to straighten it.—L'Humeur (Paris). Spotted by Reader's Digest.

Nothing Like It

A young Canadian girl, a resident of Kingston, Ontario, while visiting some friends in England, desired to send a cable home, and having written it out, handed it to a clerk in the cable office.

The clerk appeared to be rather worried about it, and, after consulting various reference books, said to the girl: "I can find Kingston-on-Hull and Kingston-on-Thames, but I cannot locate Kingston-on-Tario."—Montreal Star.

The Difference

Visitor: "Does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?"

Minister's Son: "Sure he does, but nobody notices it, 'cause he hollers in different places."—Advance.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Dumbbell Stunt

Pin paper dumbbells on the backs of ten guests without their knowing it. Then call for all the dumbbells to come to the center of the room. Other players will soon inform them who the dumbbells are!

A player dressed as a Hindu in a bathrobe, with a turban made of a towel, requests the dumbbells to kneel in a circle to be initiated into the Order of Siam. They bow low, touching their foreheads to the floor, repeating after the Hindu, "Owa-Tagoo-Siam." This they are asked to repeat three times, each time more quickly than before.

They soon make the discovery that they are saying, "O what a goose I am!"—Mrs. J. O., Cabool, Mo.

Jest a Minute

"Her mother always muzzles her when she takes goodies to the neighbors."

Too Effective

"Johnny," said Mother at the dinner table, "are you sure you washed your face? It doesn't look like that when I wash it."

"Well, Mother," replied Johnny, "if I rubbed as hard as you do, I'd push myself over."—Calgary Herald.

Appearance

Two girls were discussing men.

"Which would you most desire in your husband—brains, wealth, or appearance?" asked Dorothy.

"Appearance," responded Alpha, "and the sooner the better."—Unidentified.

More Howlers

"A conlie is a movie with air-conditioning."

"A tangerine is a kind of one-sided banjo without a handle or strings, and with loose washers all around it that rattle when shaken."

"Countersigns are cards used in grocery stores to tell the price of eggs, and so on."

"Vermicelli is a section of big fiddles in a symphony orchestra that are played between the knees."

"Countersunk is the way you feel when you see a counter full of candy and have only a penny."

"Contraband is a bunch of hillbillys with mouth-organs and fiddles."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tahi Wins

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles

Tahi didn't have a license. That's a misdemeanor and, accordingly, Mary Heminger was in court.

"You see, Judge," explained Mrs. Heminger, "I get $20 a month on relief. But $12 goes for room rent. That leaves $2 a week to buy food and clothing.

"I just couldn't save $4 out of that for a license. But I love my Tahi, even though she is only a yellow mongrel. She means so much to me. . . ."

Although his eyes were moist, Judge C. Newell Carns began to explain that "the law is the law," and that Tahi must have a license.

During his discourse, one of the spectators arose and gained recognition. "As an officer of this court, I beg a few minutes," said the spectator, who identified himself as an attorney. "I think we can settle this."

The judge gave the attorney the "go ahead" signal.

The attorney got his hat and began passing it. The city prosecutor, there to press the charge against the woman, was the first contributor. Spectators and policemen and clerks joined in. Within a few minutes there was more than the necessary $4.

Judge Carns cleared his throat. "Fifty-dollar fine suspended," he said, "provided Tahi has a license in a week."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Locating Engine Noises With Ice Pick

Troubles due to worn valve springs, loose timing gear or worn bearings can be accurately spotted with this method, despite the noise of the engine:

An ice pick and a tin can are all the equipment necessary. Rest the point of the pick on the engine and place the can on the handle. By listening at the open end of the can you will be astounded at the noises you can detect. This method is especially useful to the garageman who has several hurry-up jobs on his hands. An expert garageman will be able to spot the noise instantly.—H. S., Newburyport, Mass.

The Game of Business

Business is a great game. I play it very hard and in as sportsmanlike way as I know how, and I feel that at the end of the day I have got the fullest reward. I am an enthusiast in business. Besides ambition, business demands courage, judgment, imagination, and organizing ability. But it has no use for self-satisfaction or for mental laziness—the first crime on the list.—H. Gordon Selfridge.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram

Hymie is a person who
Baffles me as much as you.
So I don't intend to vex;
He simply must be Mr. X.

A Paradox: Me-as-u-r-able (Measurable). Letter Changing: Path, pate, pane, lane.

How Old Is Bobby?: Father 35; Bobby 6 years, 2 months.

State Flowers: Dist. of Columbia—Amer. Beauty Rose; Florida—Orange Blossom; Arkansas—Apple Blossom; Louisiana—Magnolia; Maryland—Blackeyed Susan; Iowa—Wild Rose; Montana—Bitterroot; Alabama—Goldenrod; Rhode Island—Violet; Nevada—Sagebush.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nonbreakable*

By Le Pelley

♪♪♫♪
WHOOPS
OH NO— DON'T WORRY
TUBBY— YOU'D BETTER BE CAREFUL— YOU'LL DROP YOUR PACKAGE
THIS IS JUST A POUND AND A HALF OF ROUND STEAK.... I NEVER SEEM TO DROP ANYTHING WHEN IT HASN'T ANY EGGS OR CREAM IN IT.....

Animal Town—*The Diamond Comes Back*

By Dummer

SAY! I DON'T THINK THIS GLASS ROCK IS SO VALUABLE. LET'S THROW IT OVER THE CLIFF THEN WE WON'T BE BOTHERED WITH IT
LOOK! WHAT A BIG BIRD
THERE IT GOES WE WON'T SEE THAT ROCK AGAIN
DUMMER
I'LL GET IT FOR YOU
WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE THAT VULTURE HAS HIS EYE ON
THAT BIRD SAYS HE'LL GET WHAT?
HERE'S YOUR PRETTY ROCK I SAW YOU DROP IT
THIS IS SURELY FUNNY. WE CAN'T LOSE THE ROCK WHEN WE TRY TO HA! HA! AND A HO! HO! HO!
NEXT WEDNESDAY OUR ANIMALS HEAR OF A CAVE FULL OF RARE GEMS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Planning for Planning

USING the new Bonneville Dam as an object lesson and sounding board, President Roosevelt declares for national planning and a balanced budget.

On the general proposition that the Federal Government should plan for the wisest use of natural resources Americans are in nearly unanimous agreement. Soil conservation, flood control, measures to combat and relieve droughts, development of power resources—all these present useful fields for federal action. But how far the planning even in these fields can wisely go is still a matter of trial. Experiments with it must be most carefully developed and must be under fully-informed democratic control.

This type of planning is not the same thing as the attempt to blueprint the entire national economy by restriction of production and fixing of prices and wages. It has fewer dangers. But if it is to be attempted on a wide scale in the United States a tremendous change in two features of American government is required. One is the development of a civil service which will rise above both the stagnation of bureaucracy and the demoralization of the spoils system. The other is some check on the "pork barrel."

In the early days of the Roosevelt Administration this newspaper pointed out that social reform and spoils do not go together. Politics and planning are not incompatible. In the best meaning of the word politics provides for the reconciling and co-operation of divergent interests so that government can be conducted in the best interests of all. But "politics" which means only the seeking of jobs or federal grants is something else. And American government is still largely operated on that basis. Individuals, geographic sections and economic or social groups seek their own advantage regardless of the national welfare.

The total of this kind of political competition sometimes brings out the highest common denominator of national benefit. One selfish interest often blocks or cancels another. But if government becomes a grab-bag affair, if the people elect officials only for what they can get out of the national treasury, then planning becomes merely log-rolling, pork-barrel politics of the most sordid and dangerous kind. On this very trip western governors have been telling the President that their people demand continued Federal grants. If such pressures prevail, what becomes of that other essential of planning—a balanced budget. Spending is likely to go on as long as money can be borrowed or extracted from those who have few votes.

In every consideration of planning—even of the wise development of national resources of which Bonneville Dam is not yet a proven example—the citizen must ask himself what kind of politics is being mixed with the blueprints. In planning for planning there must be at least some provision for curbing spoils and pork-barrel politics.

Why Not Try It?

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, president of Columbia University, says he has suggested to Treasury officials with "becoming bluntness" that they submit a new case to the United States Supreme Court on the question of tax exemption on income from governmental securities.

Dr. Butler, who was one of the active proponents of the Sixteenth or Income Tax Amendment, believes that under the influence of a "larger enlightenment" the court might now reverse the interpretation which held that the Federal Government could not tax income from state and municipal bonds even though the amendment gave it power to collect taxes on incomes "from whatever source derived." The Columbia president terms that decision "indefensible" and "inexplicable" and thinks the court might now affirm that the words of the amendment mean what they say.

All this arises apropos of a statement by Dr. Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, favoring a constitutional amendment to specify the inclusion of public securities now exempt. After all, it does seem that as Prof. Edward S. Corwin, professor of jurisprudence at Princeton University, said thirteen years ago, "The words of the amendment are perfectly explicit and the sense of them could not be made clearer by a dozen constitutional amendments." Professor Corwin asserted that Congress has the power to tax income from state and municipal securities so long as the rates of tax are the same as on other income and could correspondingly permit state taxation of federal securities so long as the state taxes were not discriminatory.

After all, the Supreme Court as recently constituted has reversed earlier opinions on the validity of state minimum wage laws and given very different decisions than many expected on the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the social security taxes for old-age insurance. Ogden Mills once said this tax exemption and a progressive income tax at high rates could not exist side by side. Andrew Mellon said its result was that "a very large class of capital investments escape their just share of taxation."

Why not try the test case which Dr. Butler recommends?

Peace—"In a Loud Voice"

STRIKINGLY symbolic of the methods of totalitarian and democratic governments were the contrasting events taking place in Berlin and London as Premier Mussolini addressed the throngs in the German capital.

To the world's question as to whether the meeting between Il Duce and Chancellor Hitler means peace or war, the Italian dictator answers, as he himself put it, "in a loud voice—peace." In soft voices in London, a similar answer was being phrased in a decision to stand insistently for the withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain.

By a fortuitous circumstance rather than by deliberate timing, the Italian leader's speech and the London-Paris decision have made headlines on the same day. There was much in Mussolini's speech that required an answer from spokesmen for European democracy, and what Premier Mussolini himself called the "compulsion of events" has made it possible for the democracies to keep their attitude clear without resorting to reciprocal bombast. When it comes to stating terms on which world peace can be preserved and established, the European democracies evidently have some terms to offer.

And again, as at Nyon, the democracies are voicing their sentiments in action, a word that falls resonantly on dictatorial ears. Demands for withdrawal of Il Duce's "volunteers" from Spain are accompanied by the force of an alternative, which is the possible opening of the Spanish-French border to movements of war supplies and even of such volunteers in France as may feel inclined to aid the elected government in Spain. The transparent fiction of "non-intervention" would thus be brushed aside in favor of ending the assumption of any country's special right to interfere in Spain.

Apparently the stiffening of the British and French attitude is due to disappointment that earlier indications of Italian willingness to withdraw from Spain have been lost sight of in the glare of Berlin spotlights. The meeting between Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini seems at least momentarily to have resulted in mutual contributions to totalitarian confidence. But it does not follow that confidence in Rome and Berlin means lack of it in London and Paris. And it is just as well that this point has been made quite clear—albeit in no louder a voice than that of a man who feels quietly competent to enjoy his share of peace without having to buy it.

Films—Quality and Quantity

THERE has been a violent divergence of view between the three sections of the British cinema trade pending the Government's decision about the renewing of the Cinematograph Films Act. That measure, passed some ten years ago, had for its avowed object the partial protection of the British film industry against overwhelming foreign competition. Its object was not to exclude American films—that would have been neither possible nor desirable—but to insure that 20 per cent of the pictures shown in Great Britain should be of British manufacture.

The Act has at least enabled a home film industry to come into being and to make an appreciable contribution to the entertainment of the picture houses. The experiment, it was felt, must be continued.

But with what modification? It is generally admitted that the present state of the industry in Britain is extremely unsatisfactory. Though it has been demonstrated that good films can be produced, far too many are poor from every point of view. In one respect the quota has actually had the effect of encouraging the promotion of rubbish. Pictures known as "quota quickies" have been deliberately made with the sole object of satisfying quota conditions at slight cost.

It has now been concluded that government policy must aim to improve quality, as well as to increase quantity, of production. Since the producers are given the advantage of a minimum quota of British films which the cinemas must include in their programs, it is right that they should submit to tests. The test of cost alone is not a very satisfactory one, but in the case of long films it is at least a guarantee that the producer has faced his task seriously. He will not incur a qualifying expenditure of £7500 on labor without aiming at technical efficiency, though it will not insure that he is moved by high aesthetic aims. In the case of long films that is the only test to be imposed. All that can be said is that it is better than nothing.

But in the case of short films, where less risk is incurred, the Government has decided to appoint a "viewing" committee which will apply the test of quality. The decision may have far-reaching results. The commercial manufacturer, intent on satisfying the quota conditions and supplying short films to the largest number of cinema halls, will be compelled to consider their artistic merit.

It has to be recognized that a quality test has dangers akin to those which beset a censorship. But the test will be applied, not to prohibit production, but to decide whether a film shall enjoy the state-granted advantages of the quota. It is not tolerable that such protection should be given to the dissemination of rubbish. Something had to be done. This limited application of a quality test seems a justifiable beginning.

An American Family

Book News of the Day

IN ITS substance Elizabeth Corbett's new and most ambitious novel, THE LANGWORTHY FAMILY (New York: Appleton-Century, $2.50), brings midwestern, urban America of thirty-five years ago near and alive. By its treatment it makes as real as our own kindred the individual members of an interesting family.

In the years when the horseless carriage was beginning to be seen on city streets, Col. Sam Langworthy of Mount Royal, some three and a half hours' train ride from Chicago, was manufacturing horsedrawn vehicles and farm implements and later attempting an unsuccessful, expensive car known as the Langworthy. On the proceeds of his business he was maintaining in too generous comfort his wife and daughter and his wife's spinster sisters, her permanently unemployed brother and her niece. Quite literally Colonel Langworthy had married a whole family when he married Retta Mills, but he never seemed to regret it. He accepted his in-laws as his own responsibility, and Mount Royal instinctively lumped them all together as "the Langworthy family."

* * *

Notwithstanding their real solidarity, each of the seven inhabitants of that big, cream-colored house that Colonel Langworthy had built in the not-quite fashionable part of the little city was a clearly marked individual, with distinct qualities, talents, weaknesses and desires, interacting with those of the others, influencing the direction of the lives of the rest of them and being influenced by them. This Miss Corbett has clearly shown by her arrangement of material into eight sections—the first an ensemble which sets the stage and introduces the whole family and Mount Royal, the remaining seven devoted in turn to each of the seven "Langworthys," Aunt Dora, Retta (Mrs. Langworthy), Hortense (the niece), Aunt Amy, Uncle Artie, the spoiled and selfish daughter Bess and the Colonel. Each of these seven sections, though telling the story from the viewpoint of the character for whom it is named, carries along the action without retrogression or delay. As a piece of narrative construction, if for no other reasons, the book deserves praise.

* * *

There are, however, several other reasons for praise. One is the author's use of realism in its proper sense, a realism that does not omit happiness and right living but recognizes them as parts of the compound known as real life. The Colonel's loyalty to his family is, for instance, just as real as Artie's habit of touching his friends for a petty loan or hopefully loitering at hotel bars. Her realism also embraces the authentic re-creation of the period, objectively, without irony or condescension but as if she and her readers were back in the setting and the psychology of a period when the two-step was in fashion and an automobile trip without a puncture was a marvel—a period of change in business methods fatal to the Langworthy establishment.

Above and beyond all this is Miss Corbett's ability to create convincing characters with familiar problems in new situations. That she feels a contagious warmth for her characters is no news to those who have read her earlier novels, notably "The Young Mrs. Meigs." But this is a far more substantial piece of work than the stories about that fascinating octogenarian.

W. K. R.

Rough Weather Ahead

On Being "Togither"

EDINBURGH

OUR Scottish guide waited till the ancient banqueting hall was full. Edinburgh Castle is crowded with memories, but there was one memory which the warden of this hall held in his special keeping.

He began without introduction, a rich burr emphasizing his words: "When James VI came back to Scotland, he gave a dinner here, and to that dinner came both the Scottish and the English nobles. And the first one to sit down was an Englishman, then a Scotsman; till they had all sat down. And when they rose up, they were together, as they are today, together."

In this simple language our guide explained the act of union between England and Scotland. No frills, no dramatics. A murmur ran through the sightseeing throng as the Scotsman bore down upon the concluding word "togither-r." I turned to the trophies on the carved oak walls. Pikes, helmets, suits of armor, swords—all the old implements of border warfare. Now they had interest only as relics of a departed day.

For a' that Scotland has not ceased to be a nation. A nation, but not a state! Those with vague memories of Wilson's self-determinationism in their composition are apt to think of nationhood as the imperative title to political independence, or statehood. In Scotland, however, nationhood is not a demand. It is an end in itself. That is to say, it means simply the significance of home. Yet it loses nothing in saliency by its divorce from statehood. The stranger visiting Scotland for the first time is at once struck by Caledonia's lusty nationhood.

Our guide, with his brogue, attested the fact. Our experience elsewhere gave proof of it. The day after our arrival was August bank holiday; but while the English were playing, the Scots, except for the banks, were working.

I risk a joke with that remark, I know. Don't tell me that the Scots keep open shop in order to pick up the bawbees! The fact is that English holidays are not necessarily Scottish holidays, though I seem to remember that Sir John Lubbock, later Lord Avebury, the "Saint" responsible for making the first Monday in August a holiday, had Scots blood in his veins.

Scotia is certainly proud of herself. "Mon," as the picture postcard puts it, "It's grand to be Scotch." In the Highlands, I am told it is even grander, for the Sassenachs, as I heard a Scots M. P. once exclaim, are "super-Scotsmen!"

This is the particularism in which Lord Balfour, himself a Scot, used to glory as a British asset. He meant the localism of the English counties as well as the nationalism of Scotland. British experience shows that both can flourish within the state without irrupting. It is only when a state seeks to iron out local custom, to disregard local custom, that localism takes on a political hue, and breaks out into a demand for independence.

Happily the particularism of Scotland has been respected. The Royal Cameronians, I discovered, even have a custom that their officers, sworn to fight for King and country, need not stand in His Majesty's presence! At least this was the information proffered by a neighborly Scot during an interval in the concert. "You see," he explained, "they were never conquered by the English"! If his information is not correct, at least the fact that he passed it on is! On such foundations "togitherness" thrives.

H. B. ELLISTON

Mr. Black, the Court and the Klan—Press Comment

Remaking the Court

IT IS the firm belief of our neighbor the Post that Justice Black should resign from the Supreme Court, and if he refuses to do so, President Roosevelt should find a way of getting him out. The Post has no suggestions of its own, but as a strong supporter of the late court reconstruction plan, perhaps the Post thinks that a bill might be passed reducing the number of Supreme Court justices by one, the last comer to be "it."

Alternatives for remaking the Supreme Court will readily present themselves to the reader. We might pass a bill retiring all justices under the age of 60. This would fit the case very nicely, as Mr. Black is fifty-one and the youngest of the other eight justices, Roberts, is sixty-two. The reason for retiring all justices under sixty would be that below that age they give too much time to golf and not enough to their judicial duties.

Or we might pass a bill removing Justice Black by name on the ground that the court calendar is badly congested, and Mr. Black's presence is so upsetting to most of his associates that nobody feels like doing any work at all. Indeed, there is no end to the number of good reasons one can think up for adding or subtracting justices of the Supreme Court, provided one can get away with it.—*Topics of the Times, New York Times.*

Too Late

THERE would have been some excuse for Black's joining the Klan back in 1915 or 1916, when it had only a set of high-sounding slogans, and its consecrated crusade against Catholics, Jews and Negroes had not been developed. But in 1923 and 1926 every intelligent person knew exactly what the Klan stood for. It throve on bigotry of the most poisonous sort.

Hugo Black may have joined with his tongue in his cheek. He may have done so merely for political reasons, and he may harbor none of the prejudices and hates which the public has come to associate with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. But these are matters which should have been thoroughly explored when his nomination to the Supreme Court was before the Senate. Today, even if all the charges are true, it apparently is too late to do anything about them.—*Richmond* (Va.) *Times-Dispatch.*

Why Black Must Speak

THE Justice cannot withhold a statement from the public after he has returned and has read the newspaper articles in full. He has let it be known that he will not utter before reading, and that is not wholly unreasonable, even though it has created the profound impression that the explanation will not be a complete disclaimer. The country will not, however, tolerate permanent silence on the subject from Mr. Black, and it will make known its will in Congress, in the press and otherwise in inescapable terms. That is another reason why they are mistaken who advise that the matter will blow over.

But there is a final reason, and that involves the oath-bound secrecy of Klan membership. Many citizens will probably not believe what the Justice may say about his connection. From that standpoint, though in service on the bench Mr. Black may recapture the good opinion of the country, his appointment will be a blow to respect for the courts. And this in despite of the plain facts that he opposed the Klan by supporting Alfred E. Smith in 1928, and that his votes in Congress have generally been sympathetic with the groups whom the Klan was organized to suppress.—*Arthur Krock* in *New York Times.*

His Own Course Maker

THE effect of the Klan disclosure is to put Justice Black most directly in the spotlight, in all matters affecting civil liberties. He has it in his own hands to make a record, and that quickly, which will either make him the most grievous political liability of the Roosevelt Administration, or dumbfound those who expect him to be a liability and build for himself a notable reputation.—*St. Louis* (Mo.) *Star-Times.*

Judged by Senate Career

THE Advertiser looks with pride upon its record as a foe of Ku Kluxism in Alabama.

The Advertiser did not support Hugo Black in either of his two races for the Senate. But the Advertiser nevertheless is not much impressed by recent "revelations," for it has been told little that it had not known or suspected all along.

What the Advertiser now wishes to say is this: Search Hugo Black's record as a public official, particularly as a United States Senator for two terms, and find if you will one act or word that properly stigmatizes him as a man of racial or religious prejudice!

Black, like scores of other Alabama politicians, realized in the first half of the twenties that a heavy rain was falling. Instead of buying a poncho, which soldiers wear in wet weather, he bought a hood and a knight-shirt—according to reports. He joined the Klan, not because he was philosophically sympathetic with its idiotic prejudices, but because he wanted peace and votes. Many American politicians did the same, as everyone knows.

Black was a Senator for eleven years. As a Senator he never betrayed any of the prejudices commonly attributed to Klansmen. . . .

The Advertiser does not believe that Black's Klan oath will ever color any decision he makes as a justice of the Supreme Court. It does not believe that his outlook as a judge of law and truth will be colored in the least by recollections of his early affiliations with a group that today despises his tested economic and social views.—*Montgomery* (Ala.) *Advertiser.*

"As for President Roosevelt . . ."

AS FOR President Roosevelt, he has an efficient advisory committee, he has an efficient clipping system, he is kept informed on what the newspapers print. He knew what the newspapers were saying about Black. For three full days he knew—or should have known—what the senators were saying.—*Baltimore Catholic Review.*

The Wide Horizon

Can Business Safeguard Peace?

Excerpts From an Address Before the Institute of Public Affairs

By A. A. Berle Jr.
Chamberlain of the City of New York

BUSINESS, and businessmen, have not acknowledged any great responsibility for international conditions. . . . As a nation we are not given to introspection in general; and in particular we have regarded the maintenance of peace as a function of the State Department and the President. . . .

It is my belief that business can, and in simple self-defense must, from now on take a more active and constructive part, if we are not to contribute to conditions leading, all too directly, toward another world war.

We have learned that a major cause of war is economic distress, especially the distress of overpopulated countries seeking necessary supplies for their peoples. To have these supplies they must be able to pay; to pay they must be able to sell to have markets for their own products.

Occasionally the problem revolves around access to raw materials, but my observation is that this is rarely serious. Countries which have raw materials are usually downright anxious to sell. The real problem consists in getting paid for these materials, which, in turn, means a willingness to accept manufactures from the buying country in payment. Once more we are back at the problem of accepting foreign goods in repayment of foreign sales. A great, self-contained nation like our own, can insist, for a short time, that the problem is mainly one for foreigners; that we can worry along without selling farm products and certain manufactures abroad; that we are better off by rigidly excluding virtually all foreign goods from our markets. But it is well to look at the other side of the picture. . . .

* * *

Certain of the major central European powers, and Japan, must import merely to eat. If, in addition, they wish to develop a high standard of living, they must import still more. To do this they must export. If commerce fails, there is only one resource left—that of conquest.

Now American business is peculiarly and directly interested in this business of conquest. For one thing, it is still paying very heavy taxes to settle the bills for the last war. Literally, it cannot afford the luxury of another batch of war profits. It is mathematically demonstrable that the country which sells war supplies is the country which pays for them. I am not a defeatist, and I think it possible for us to stay out of another general European conflict. I do not think it is possible for us to stay out of the resulting economic smashup. We can, perhaps, get out of war; but we cannot get off the planet.

In spite of all this, American business has limited its energy almost entirely to figuring out ways of excluding all foreign goods, quite irrespective of result. I am proposing that this energy be simply reversed. It is the job of American business not to work out new methods of embargo disguised as tariffs . . . to keep out goods, but to work out ways and means by which goods can be let in.

This comes home to individual businessmen. We have all sat in trade association meetings, or in informal conferences, to discuss a new tariff bill, or to tinker with existing customs duties. There are a swarm of trade representatives in Washington, who get their instructions from such business groups. . . . I wonder whether any of the businessmen who participated in these conferences considered that they were, in a modified sort of way, attempting to declare a limited war? It is not easy to dramatize a trade association meeting into a military plot; but the chain of causation is direct enough. Every tariff bill has a bayonet wrapped up in it. . . .

* * *

Since the object of any tariff is, really, to exclude foreign goods, it might be well to ask whose goods are excluded; what the volume and value is; and what the foreign manufacturer will probably do next. If he is in one of the countries which must sell to live, the one certainty is that he will not simply pass out. He will get a government export subsidy; or he will work out some device through exchange control. Ultimately his government, which needs his export trade, will take him over directly or indirectly and will start selling quite irrespective of cost or exchange merely to get the foreign exchange balance. . . .

The same businessman would consider his own export market, actual or potential; and the markets of other exporters. He can count on a diminution of that export market to about the degree his tariff measure is effective. It is not a one-way street, this business of foreign trade; and he has to count losses as well as gains. . . . He would find that there are losses as well as gains on direct account; and he would have to add to the loss side of his appraisal the added fact that a general exclusion of other countries from their obvious markets must contribute directly to a disordered, warlike, and ultimately revolutionary world.

[First of Two Articles]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1937

How Valuable Is Gold?

By Harold M. Fleming

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES become blasé about the enormous official movements of gold. It has all but passed off the front pages of the newspapers, though a few months ago some public attention was given to the Treasury's spectacular transshipment of trainloads of gold into the fastnesses of the Kentucky hills. But people simply dwelt awhile on the apparent absurdity of the reburial, and concluded either that the paradox had no answer or else that the official financial world's answer was too complex for laymen to understand.

Yet in recent months the yellow metal has been coming into the United States at the most rapid rate in history. Practically every liner that puts into New York Harbor carries a heavy freight of the stuff. But the subject scarcely rates a half column a day in the financial pages.

* * *

This gold has been reaching the United States in substantial volume, though not at the present rate, for several years, and in the last year or so the opinion has spread through official circles that it constitutes a menace to the stability of business.

It may seem strange that a heavy influx of gold, since time immemorial considered the most desirable of all forms of wealth, and for centuries the goal of foreign trade policy, should now be considered a menace.

The reasoning back of this concern is at least plausible. It runs somewhat as follows: "Gold is money. It is the basis of bank credit. The more we have, the more credit the banks can safely, or at least legally, extend. But this sudden wealth may lead to a rash expansion of the banking figures, which may, in turn, have to be canceled out when the gold starts going out."

The authorities considered various proposed solutions of this unusual type of economic problem, but most of them were too rash to suit the official mind. The simplest solution was to stop buying the gold. Nobody in the United States is allowed to buy it today except the Treasury, and if the Treasury stopped there would be no market for it.

However, termination of gold buying by the Treasury might have had a sharply unfavorable effect on foreign trade. Europeans get hold of a tremendous amount of American dollars by selling gold to the United States Treasury. They throw many of these dollars back on the exchange market in order to get final payment in their own currencies, and this makes the dollar cheap. When the dollar is thus artificially cheapened, foreigners are more inclined to buy American goods priced in these cheap dollars, and less inclined to sell their own goods for them. So America's export business is encouraged and imports discouraged. Gold purchases thus act as a subsidy of the United States foreign trade and a protective tariff on its domestic industries.

* * *

The proposal was made that the Treasury lower its buying price for gold. But the objection was the same as above outlined. The problem has been solved, at least superficially, through the setting up of a so-called "Inactive Gold Fund."

To explain the operation of this fund, some slight digression into the mechanics of central banking is unavoidable. When gold came into the country before

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THE STUFF CALLED GOLD

Molten Gold Is Being Cast Into Bars Valued at $9000 Each (Above Left). Workmen at the United States Mint in Philadelphia Stack Bars Neatly for Shipment, While William Dressel, Superintendent, and Armed Guards Watch (Upper Right). Such Bars Are Taken Under Heavy Protection to the Government Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky, to Be Stored. The First Consignment of Six Billion Dollars in Gold Destined for the Vaults There Is Shown Arriving (Lower Picture).

the setting up of the fund, it automatically increased the reserves of the banking system. The Treasury paid for it with "gold certificates" which ended up in the Federal Reserve banks and so provided the "basis" for bank credit expansion.

So the Treasury adopted an unprecedented self-denying ordinance. Instead of paying for the new gold with gold certificates or, in other words, with new money, it began paying for it with borrowed money. Thus the gold could continue to come in without increasing the central bank reserves. It became "inactive" or "sterilized." The gold kept increasing in the Treasury's coffers but the certificates did not keep increasing in the central bank coffers. Into the "Inactive Gold Fund," established on Dec. 21, 1936, $1,000,000,000 of gold flowed from abroad and from American mines in just three days less than six months. This clever scheme almost seems like having one's cake and eating it, too.

The arrangement has been criticized for the burden which it imposes on the United States Treasury. So far, the Treasury is out of pocket well over $1,000,000,000. The Government has already run about $20,000,000,000 further into debt during the current depression, and, to boil the criticism down to the fewest possible words, every little bit of debt added to what we owe makes a little bit more.

However, this is by all odds the most thoroughly safeguarded debt in which any government can indulge. It is "covered" dollar for dollar with gold—something regarded from time immemorial as the most liquid form of wealth. Virtually at a stroke of the pen the Government can capitalize this gold and recoup itself by depositing gold certificates with the Federal Reserve system. Moreover, such capitalization would confer a double benefit on the Government's credit, for it would supply the money market with excess funds which would automatically lower interest rates and decrease the cost of government borrowing.

* * *

Of course, the taxpayers have to pay interest on this money. At the present rate, by the end of the year the Treasury could be paying interest on about $2,000,000,000 more debt than it would be paying without the gold sterilization program, and at current rates this additional interest cost might be computed as $50,000,000 per annum.

This cost must simply be charged as an unavoidable item in the cost of America's efforts at credit management. The purpose of gold sterilization is to mitigate the business cycle, and if it is effective it is regarded as hardly an exorbitant price by comparison with government expenditures running around $8,000,000,000 a year and a national income about eight or ten times that sum.

Less substantial is the criticism that the Government is accumulating a mountain of useless gold. This criticism is either too narrow or too sweeping. All gold reserves are, in this sense of the word, "useless." They lie idle in vaults against the time when a crisis calls for them; and when such times come these reserves have rarely been known to be excessive. The criticism either falls short of an understanding of the gold standard or it amounts to a sweeping criticism of the whole functioning of that standard.

Yet in a day when fundamental questions are being raised, and when gargantuan operations in gold have become accepted as beyond the public understanding, the present gold situation seems a fitting time to bring into question the whole operation of the gold standard. The criticisms which have been so far leveled against the gold sterilization program seem, on casual consideration, superficial; they do not take into account what the authorities have already taken into account. But there suggests itself a larger problem which the authorities have, in the present sterilization program, ignored.

That problem can best be indicated by a comparison between the gold movement of 1933 and that of 1937. In 1933, just as the credit structure of the United States was most in need of strong reserves, the country's gold began to leak away and then to flood out of the reserves. In 1937, on the other hand, the gold is flooding in just at the moment when it is least wanted.

Nor is this the first decade in which gold has shown a perverse tendency to move the wrong way. In 1921, at the bottom of the last depression, gold flowed out and forced emergency measures on the Federal Reserve system; but then it came back again during the prosperous latter part of the decade until the Reserve Board felt moved to such counter measures ("sterilization") as called down the bitter censure of critics both here and abroad.

Such movements are typical of gold; it is always moving out of or into official coffers in perverse opposition to the general needs of the country's credit system at the moment. Financial officialdom is therefore always put to it to counteract these movements, and the establishment of the Inactive Gold Fund is merely the latest of a long series of *ad hoc*, makeshift arrangements to take care of the troublesome perversities of the gold standard.

* * *

The difficulty may be illustrated by an analogy. In a properly built gasoline engine the valves are so adjusted that at the precise moment when fresh gasoline mixture is needed, the intake valve pops conveniently open and permits the piston to suck in the mixture. And at the precise moment when needed, this valve closes and the exhaust valve opens to take out the used gases.

Now, although analogies never run on all fours, a money standard which approached the efficiency of a gas engine would work in somewhat the same way. At the time when new credit resources were needed, as in the downswing of business from 1929 to 1933, it would draw in the means of credit expansion. In the upswing of business, as from 1933 to 1937, the exhaust valve would automatically open and the raw material of credit would find its way out.

It is the unfortunate peculiarity of the gold standard that it works in the way precisely opposite to this. The exhaust valve opens just as more of the credit-generating mixture is needed, and out goes the gold; while the intake valve sticks open long after the mixture is redundant and it should close and the exhaust valve should open.

In hard times like 1933, if the gold standard were an efficient mechanism, gold ought to have been pouring into central bank vaults. But instead the public inventory of gold dwindled dangerously. At a time when money would buy up to 50 per cent more of everything else, people insisted on having their gold. At present, when no more gold is wanted in our credit system, when the intake valve ought to close itself and the exhaust valve to open—when the world should be producing less gold and consuming more—gold comes pouring into the world's leading central banks at an all-time record volume. The standard functions like a maliciously designed engine.

* * *

The efforts of central banking authorities to offset this perverse functioning of gold have been continuous ever since central banking began. These efforts make up the most of what we call currency management. Efforts to "sterilize" boom-time influxes of gold into central bank reserves did not originate with the Inactive Gold Fund; they are as old as central banking. So also are official efforts to discourage the outflow of gold in hard times, like those of the American authorities in 1933.

The real problem posited by the heavy influx of gold into the Inactive Gold Fund is whether bankers, government authorities and economists will go on indefinitely trying to compensate for the contrary and untoward movements of gold, or whether they will give up and try something else.

It is not hard to anticipate what central bankers and government authorities will continue to do if not deflected by logical or political pressure from the outside. They will go on in the same rut. As Walter Bagehot, one of the most fertile financial minds of the nineteenth century, said in a much-quoted paragraph in his "Lombard Street":

"The abstract thinking of the world is never to be expected from persons in high places; the administration of first-rate current transactions is a most engrossing business, and those charged with them are usually but little inclined to think on points of theory, even when such thinking most nearly concerns their transactions."

But what the economists will suggest or which tack they will take is less certain. They at least have the opportunity for more imagination and a longer-range viewpoint. They can stand off somewhat from the problem, and avoid merely repeating the same shibboleths and advocating the same stratagems to which central bankers have always resorted.

* * *

The problem is growing acute. The gold movements of the current decade have been unprecedented in volume, not alone because there has been more gold to move, but because the facilities for credit operations have been improved and people have become more sophisticated about gold. Only a generation or so ago people were not altogether willing to give up gold coin for paper money, and those who knew that their paper money carried the right to ask for gold were comparatively few.

In broad outline there are three solutions to the problem. We can continue the effort to maintain some reliable relation between gold and money, thereby permitting gold movements to continue aggravating the problems of credit management.

Or we can wholly divorce gold from money, abandoning even the most nominal relation, and treating the present reserves merely as an inventory accumulated like the 1919 inventories of war materials. The Treasury would then no longer buy gold but would sell out its holdings at the prices which seemed to bring the largest revenue without swamping the market. We would have an entirely "managed" currency, with reserves fixed at whatever figure the authorities chose.

Or, lastly, we could adopt some other commodity in place of gold as the standard of value. This is the most radical and so the most disconcerting of all three choices. Nevertheless, there is at least one thing to be said for it. The simplest and most convincing explanation of the gold standard ever given—that of John Stuart Mill—described it as though gold had a supply and a demand like that of ordinary commercial staples. If gold had been like such commodities, the standard would have functioned like an efficient, not an incorrectly designed machine. In hard times gold would have flowed into the reserves just as commodities pile into inventories at such times. And in prosperous years, just as consumers take commercial staples until the inventories run down to a safe minimum, so they would have taken gold until the reserves ran down and starved out further expansion.

In short, the argument for gold as a standard of value is, in reality, an argument for the use of a typical commercial staple and not for gold at all.

'Homes Fit for Heroes'

Since That Promise by Lloyd George to Returning Soldiers After the War, 30 Per Cent of the Population in England and Wales Have Moved Into More Modern Dwellings

By Eyre Sandford Carter

"SINCE 1919, OVER 3,000,000 families, or, say, 12,000,000 persons, equaling 30 per cent of the population of England and Wales, have moved into new houses."

Sir Kingsley Wood, British Minister of Health, may be forgiven if, when he made this announcement at a recent conference assembled to discuss housing problems, he felt a certain pride in the success of the efforts which have been consistently made by both Parliament and people to keep the promise which Premier Lloyd George made to the returning war veterans 18 years ago, that they should have "homes fit for heroes."

The progressive totals of houses and apartments, both those built by municipalities for workers in the lower-paid clerical grades, artisans and laborers, and the large numbers erected by commercial firms for the rather more well-to-do, are impressive. Yet the problem is by no means solved, and it has three or four distinct aspects.

* * *

Firstly, there was the actual shortage caused mainly by the complete hold-up of construction during the European War; in 1921, it was estimated that there were 928,000 more families in the United Kingdom than there were habitable houses—very many of these families were "doubled up" with relatives and friends.

Secondly, there was a determined effort to raise the standard of living both by abolishing the slums, the unfit and insanitary dwellings, and by reducing the serious overcrowding of premises which, in themselves habitable, became slums when five or six families occupied rooms adequate for one or two, to the detriment of both health and morals.

So Parliament, in the Housing Act of 1935, set up a definite standard of "overcrowding." The act limits the number of persons who may occupy any dwelling by reference to the number and sizes of the various rooms. A room with a floor area of 110 square feet may be counted as providing accommodation for two persons (a child between 1 and 10 years old counts as a "half"), and a room of 70 square feet as accommodating one person.

Judged by this standard, some towns are seen to have considerable leeway to make up. Thus Sunderland, an industrial center in the northeast, has 20 per cent of its population overcrowded. London has 7 per cent, but this is very unevenly distributed, since the Borough of Shoreditch shows a percentage of 17.2, while that of Woolwich—also an industrial area but one with a good tradition of civic responsibility—admits to one of 1.7 only.

Another important factor in the housing problem has been the remarkable tendency, accelerated during recent years, for the center of gravity of industry to shift from the north of England to the Midlands and south. For example, the manufacturer who, 25 years ago, would almost automatically have sited his new factory in Lancashire or Yorkshire, now thinks instinctively of Birmingham or the area around London.

The effect may be imagined from the development of Slough, 18 miles from the capital, which was described 30 years ago as a small market town, not far from the royal borough of Windsor, and had then a population of 11,000. Today, it has 200 factories crowded round it. It is estimated that their employees include no less than 11,000 members of the families of Welsh coal miners, who have forsaken an occupation and homes that can no longer support them.

Workers in this category obviously require low-cost housing, but this term is elastic and may mean different things to different people.

In England, public attention is largely concentrated on the houses built by municipal authorities for the lower-paid workers. These totaled 861,048 up to March 31, 1936, and are illustrated by the shaded spaces in the accompanying diagram. The larger white spaces denote houses built by private enterprise, mostly for sale on mortgage, to artisans and clerical workers. A typical layout, largely adopted (of course, with variation) for a cottage with four rooms, contains a living room, with a coal-burning grate, which serves both for cooking and warming the room; a scullery, which may contain an auxiliary gas or electric cooking stove; a bathroom and three bedrooms. On the "overcrowding" standard already referred to, such a house would suffice for a family consisting of man, wife and three children (four or five children if they were all under 10 years old).

* * *

American and European readers will perhaps remark on the absence of central heating (which is not an unmixed blessing in the variable English climate) and the fact that these houses are only two stories high and possess no cellar or basement. English men and women like their "little bit of garden" in which to grow a few flowers and vegetables. They do not take kindly to block dwellings in which they have neighbors atop and below, as well as on either side.

In the central districts of London and other large cities, of course, tenement buildings are being constructed for working-class tenants, but these seldom have more than four or five stories (with no elevator), and they are usually labeled "barracks" by those who are moved into them not so much by choice as by the necessity of living close to their places of employment.

The average cost of one two-story house, such as described, in 1936, was estimated at £397, including the price of the land. Naturally, the figure varies from place to place; in London it would be higher. The corresponding amounts in earlier years are shown in a following paragraph.

It is already clear that the general increase in industrial activity, so welcome on other grounds, will force up the price of construction. On the other hand, it is to be hoped that the rate of loan interest, which stood at 5 per cent or over up to 1932, will not rise much above the 3¼ which was paid in 1936. It is this charge which enters largely into the rent question, since housing loans in the case of public authorities are usually spread over 60 years. (In the case of houses bought by the occupier on mortgage, the term is more often between 20 and 30 years.)

This factor of interest partly explains the variation in "economic rental," which for the years already quoted were as follows:

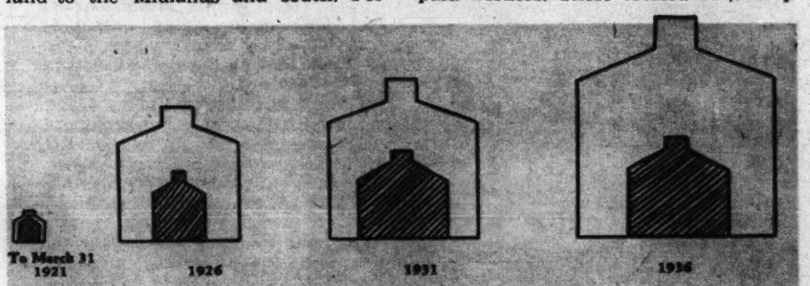
Year	Capital Cost (Including Land) £	Rent per Week s.	d.	
1923	420	15	0	
1926	511	17	0	Int. at 5%
1932	374	14	0	
1936	397	11	10	Int. at 3¼%

The term "economic rental" is used to designate the sum which would cover the cost to the municipal authority, but the actual rent paid by the tenants is always less. The difference is made up by subsidies provided partly from the national exchequer, partly from local taxes. The arrangements are complicated and have varied from year to year, but an idea of the amount of the national subsidy may be gleaned from the fact that under this head in the financial year 1935-36 the Chancellor of the Exchequer paid out about £14,000,000, or nearly 2 per cent of the total budget. This has been distributed over about 45 per cent of the 3,000,000 houses already referred to, and is, of course, confined to the low-cost section.

Only a small proportion of the national appropriation went to the commercial undertakings which financed the lower-rented section of houses built by private enterprise; the larger part was used to assist the municipal authorities. The contribution of the latter varies. Thus Birmingham and Manchester devote about 2.7 per cent of their municipal income to the housing

(Continued on page 15)

AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE COUNCIL HOUSING ESTATE, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE © Aero Pictorial



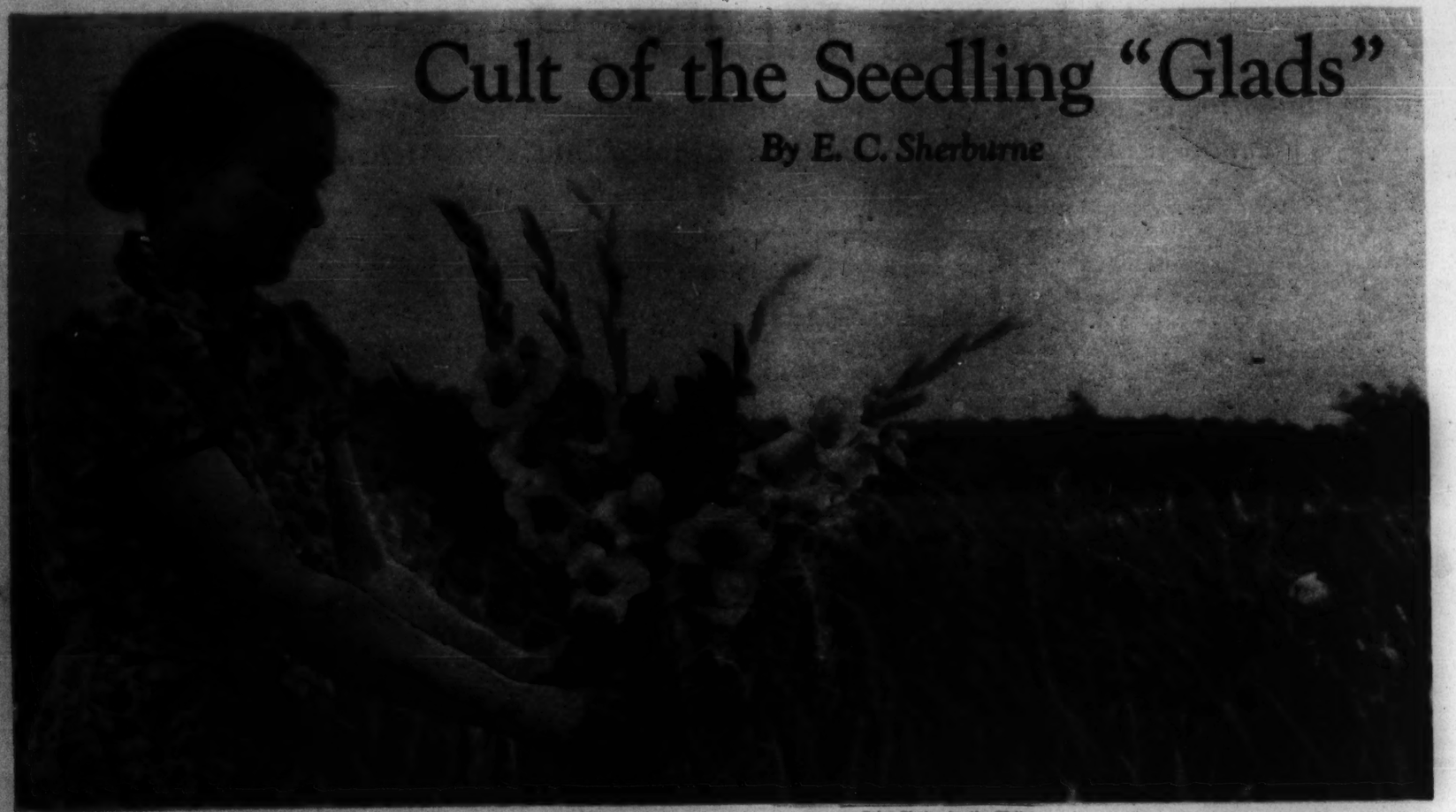
MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE HOUSES BUILT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEARS FROM 1921 TO 1936

The Diagram Shows the Accumulated Totals of Houses Which Are Assessed for Local Taxation at £78 Per Annum, or £105 Per Annum in London. The Shaded "House" Represents the Number of Dwellings Built and Owned by Municipalities. The Surrounding White "House" Represents the Total Number of Dwellings of the Value Specified. The White Portion, Therefore, Also Represents the Number Built by Private Enterprise, Mainly for Sale on Mortgage to Individual Occupiers. The Figures Are as Follows:

To March 31: Built by	1921	1926	1931	1936
Municipalities	47,000	267,000	612,000	861,000
Private Enterprise	31,000	1,015,000	1,769,000	2,888,000
Totals	78,000	1,282,000	2,381,000	3,749,000

Cult of the Seedling "Glads"

By E. C. Sherburne



Color Photos by the Writer

Mrs. Sylvia W. Moosley in a Field of Gladiolus Seedlings at Flying Clouds Farm. Below Is a Prize-Winning Large Flowered Variety, Miss New England, of Australian and New Zealand Extraction

HE TOOK UP "GLADS" as a hobby but now they have become a business. Often you will hear that remark among the people who specialize in gladiolus, particularly among those who put in a great deal of their time on seedlings. There appears to be quenchless fascination in their search for new varieties through hybridizing fresh combinations of familiar tints that will come true year after year until the grower is able to market them with confidence.

It was a hobby that Bancroft Winsor thought he was taking up when he started his gladiolus farm 15 years ago. Mrs. Winsor became interested and their daughter Sylvia became the hybridiser of the family. Now at their farm near New Bedford, Mass., they give over ten acres to raising "glads" commercially for the flower markets, and two acres to their seedlings.

"The seedlings take more of our time than all the rest of the farm put together," said Mr. Winsor. That about tells the story of seedlings.

"They are most interesting to me before the florets open," his daughter remarked. "It's the suspense, I suppose. Wondering if this petal when it uncurls will reveal something that promises to be worth keeping on with for three, five, perhaps even nine years to make sure we have something."

"Well," Mr. Winsor added, "there is something in the satisfaction you get from hanging on an extra year and proving that the variety is stable." Between 400 and 500 hybridizations are made each year on his Flying Cloud Farms by his daughter, yet the Winsor catalogue for 1937 offered their first two seedlings from the list of more than 7000 varieties that they have been keeping books on through the years: Surfside and Buffette. Stability is worth waiting for, for reasons other than as a contribution to the grower's reputation, it seems, for these bulbs sell at $10 each. In England and on the continent up to £25 has been paid for a scarce variety.

It is in the shows that are held during August, the great gladiolus month in the northeastern part of the United States, that the hybridiser gets the most thrills out of his seedlings, for though he isn't ready to sell them he is on his toes to surprise his fellow growers.

On the day the writer visited the Winsor farm, the family was devoting its best energies to getting a couple of wooden boxes of blooms off to the New York show. A first and second prize was the result.

Last year, when Sylvia really extended herself in the prize seeking in New York, she was awarded prizes for the best seedling, the most beautiful gladiolus, the largest flower head, the largest florets, and the nearest blue. She has received the medal of the British Gladiolus Society among other awards, and the family possessions include a large number of medals and other recognitions of their contributions to the cult of the "glads." Only last July Mr. Winsor received the Centennial Award of the New England Gladiolus Society for the best seedling, a large flowered white, with blush pink edges and pink throat pencillings. The centenary thus marked is the hundredth anniversary of the beginnings of gladiolus hybridizing.

The "glads" as we know them, then, are a comparative modern derivation of the flowers having a latin name, "little swords," that goes back into Greek antiquity. In South Africa today the flowers grow wild in their primitive aspect, single blossoms, many of them, that hang like bells each from its slender stem. These African varieties still furnish the hybridizer with many of his stocks.

But this is to venture in a field that is well trodden by people who know their "glads," which the writer confessedly does not. He has heard enough of the dynasties of hybridizers, Mair of Scotland, Pfitzer of Germany, Briggs and Salbach of the United States among many others, Lemoine of France, Alkemade of Holland, Crow and Palmer of Canada, Errey and Symons of Australia—to name but a few of scores of famous growers—to understand how the gladiolus elect form a clan all their own. They can get as much excited reading out of a new "glad" catalogue as a mystery novel adept can out of the latest confection by Dorothy M. Sayers or S. S. Van Dine.

To this visitor to the Flying Cloud Farms the flower acreage was bewildering. He gave up trying to look at the individual spikes of garnet, violet, purple, scarlet, yellow, orange, pink, salmon, buff and maroon, the "smokies," and peered into red-pencilled, cream-tinted throats until he could gaze no more for the surfeit of it all. He did look after that at a dozen choice blooms, as chosen by his guides, and sought to photograph them for the dazzlement of others.

As we moved away Mrs. Winsor sighed, "We don't like to see so much color, as that means we are not keeping up with the blooms.

"Sometimes at the end of the day Mr. Winsor will say 'Let's go for a ride.' And we all say 'Yes, let's. Oh, anywhere except to the field.' Then we start out but most always before we reach home we roll around past the 'glads.'"

Where Barriers Are Lowered

Completion of a Century's Work for the Blind in Massachusetts, as Started by Dr. Howe's Education of Laura Bridgman, Is to Be Celebrated at the Perkins Institution

By Pearl Strachan

JUST A HUNDRED YEARS AGO this October, little Laura Bridgman was persuaded to lay aside the old boot she fondled in place of a doll and leave her farm home near Hanover, New Hampshire, to accompany her parents to Boston. Having lost both sight and hearing in infancy, this seven-year-old child had had little contact with the world about her until Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, learning of her double handicap, determined to attempt to release her from darkness and silence.

Dr. Howe's experiment was successful, and from that time on the deaf-blind have had a means of becoming educated, of bridging that chasm of separation which formerly had been accepted as the inevitable cross of those who seemed able neither to see nor hear. The centenary is to be observed on Oct. 4 at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind in Watertown, Massachusetts.

Daniel and Harmony Bridgman, sturdy New England farmers, had had little time to spend with their daughter, and her only companion had been a "poor innocent" known as Uncle Asa Tenney, who took the child for long country walks and somehow made her aware of grass and trees and flowers.

* * *

With the same wholehearted sympathy which had led him to participate in the Greek struggle for independence and the subsequent relief work among Cretan refugees, Dr. Howe had undertaken the directorship of the school for the blind which Dr. John D. Fisher, a young Boston physician, had founded in 1829. From the start of his work in this capacity he had had in mind the equipping of blind persons to take an active and contributory part in the normal activity about them. He was the pioneer in educational work with those who were both blind and deaf, and who, previous to his experiment, had had no means of learning the use of language.

To the school in Pearl Street, housed in a mansion given by Col. Thomas H. Perkins, after whom the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind later derived its name, Laura was brought by her parents in 1837. In her book, "Perkins Institution and Its Deaf-Blind Pupils," Anna Gardner Fish describes how, with tender patience, Dr. Howe led his little pupil, step by step, into happy contact with a world before shut out of her experience. There was no path hewn by former educators to guide him.

* * *

After giving her time to acquaint herself with other little blind girls in the school, he made his first experiments by pasting paper labels with raised letters on common objects such as keys, knives, spoons, books, and so on. Feeling the objects and their accompanying labels, the child's tiny fingers learned to distinguish the curves of one word from another, and the corresponding meaning. A gentle pat on the head was her reward, and quickly she became eager for this sign of approval. Having practiced this exercise for several days, she was given a number of objects without labels, and the task of sorting the right labels for them out of a mixed heap was set her. The next step was to provide her with a knowledge of the component parts of the sign for "book," for example. Labels were cut up into separate letters, and Laura learned to assemble them again.

Week after week, month after month, the educational process developed, until Laura had reached the stage of well-rounded academic education. Although she never learned to articulate, or to follow speech by vibration, as children are being taught by the more modern methods, she carried on a voluminous correspondence with her many friends, and passed a useful, contented life at the institution. She passed on there in 1889, leaving many examples of her fine handiwork, which may be seen in the historical museum of the vast, handsome building in Watertown, which is now the center of the school.

* * *

Perhaps Bertha, the blind daughter of Caleb Plummer, the toymaker of "The Cricket on the Hearth," had her prototype in Laura Bridgman, for Charles Dickens, only three years before he wrote that Christmas story of 1845, had made his first visit to the United States. While in Boston he had gone with Charles Sumner to the Perkins Institution, where Laura's progress had made such an impression on him that, according to diaries of various contemporaries of his, his attention was drawn to her during the whole time of his visit to the school. His "American Notes" quote several pages of Dr. Howe's record of the child's development, and it was his publication of the incident that acquainted the mother of the brilliant Helen Keller with the work of the institution. Miss Keller entered Perkins in 1889 and remained enrolled there until 1893.

The change that Dr. Howe's teaching wrought in Laura Bridgman during the ages of 8 and 13 can be estimated to some extent by the passage from Dickens's "Notes":

"Her face was radiant with intelligence and pleasure. Her hair, braided by her own hands, was bound about a head, whose intellectual capacity and development were beautifully expressed in its graceful outline, and its broad, open brow; her dress, arranged by herself, was a pattern of neatness and simplicity; the work she had knitted lay beside her; her writing book was on the desk she leaned upon—from the mournful ruin of such bereavement, there had slowly risen up this gentle, tender, guileless, grateful-hearted being."

* * *

Dr. Gabriel Farrell Jr., the present and fourth director of the institution, is working hard to extend the deaf-blind department and with an increasing number of pupils whom it can accommodate this branch of the school is performing astonishing feats. Its head teacher, Miss Inis B. Hall, is teaching little ones doubly handicapped to hear the ordinary spoken word by feeling the vibrations of the speaker's throat and lips. The method, known as "Tadoma," a word coined from the names of two pupils, is one which she learned from Miss Sophia Alcom, its discoverer. By their hands on the throat and mouth of a speaker, children who might otherwise not know the words of those about them are developing the normal vocabulary of other youngsters of their years.

Now the Perkins Institution furnishes the visually handicapped of New England, and other states when there is room, with full educational opportunity from kindergarten through high school, specializing in musical training, and equipping its graduates to take a normal position in their own social environment.

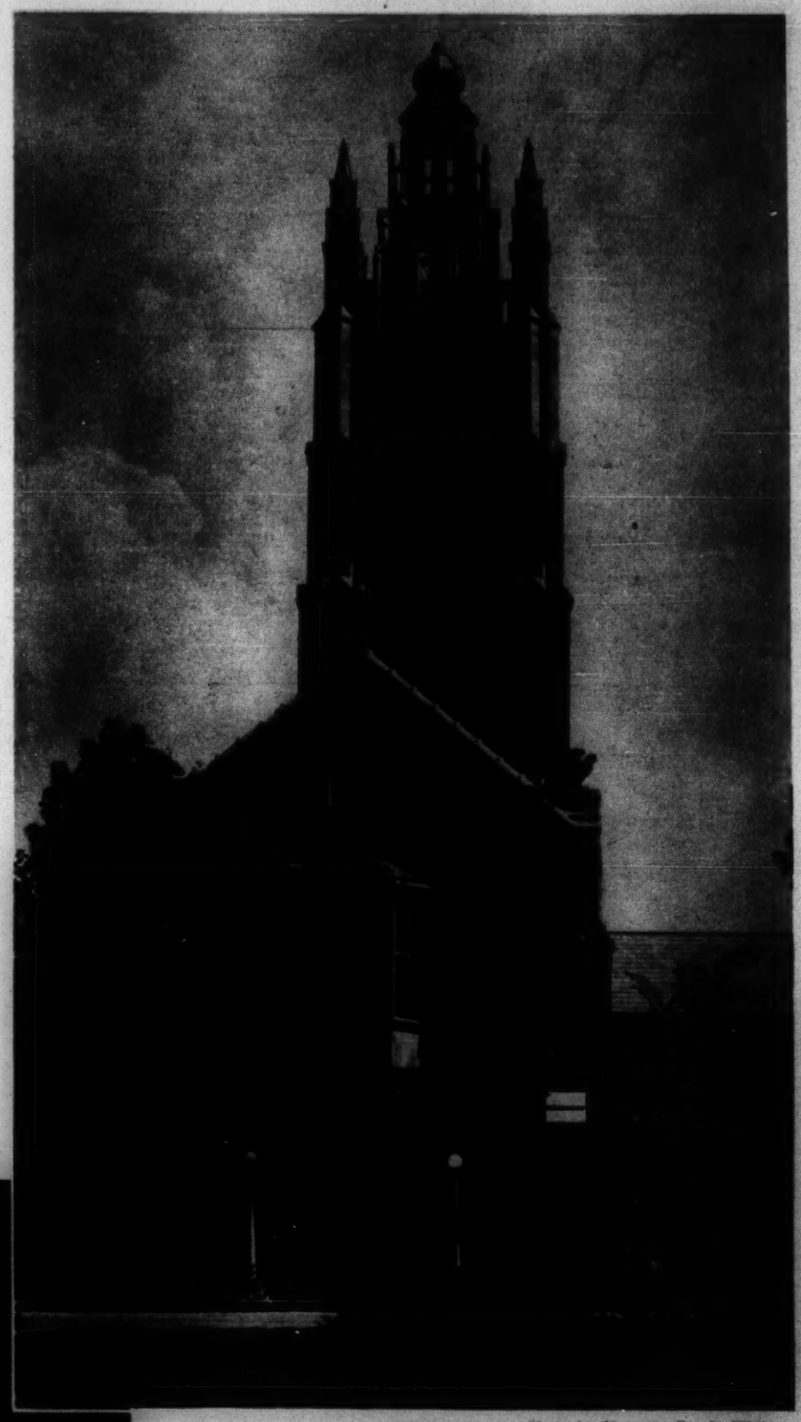
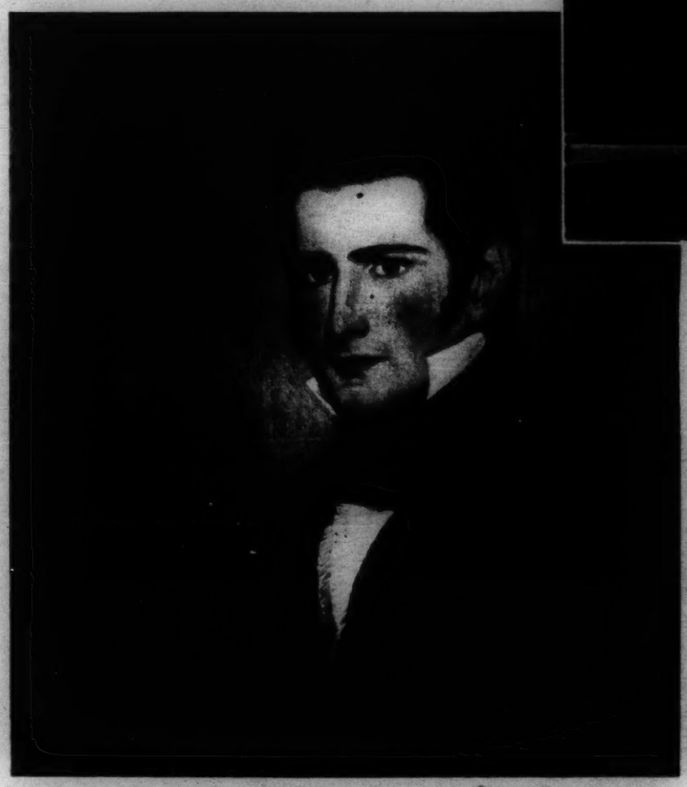


Photo by Margaret Bourke-White

FRONT ENTRANCE AND TOWER OF THE HOWE BUILDING, PERKINS INSTITUTION, WHICH HELPS HANDICAPPED CHILDREN TO FIND HAPPINESS



DR. SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE AS A YOUNG MAN

He Appeared Thus When He Became Director of the Perkins Institution. From an Oil Portrait by Jane Stuart

Germany Has a Traffic Lesson

With the Number of Automobiles Increasing and the Nation's Roads Growing Better and Longer, the Government Has Sponsored an Educational Program for Pedestrians, Motorists and Cyclists

By J. Emlyn Williams

Wide World

THE NSKK MAN HALTS A CAR FOR A TRAFFIC OFFENSE

These National Socialist Auto Squad Men Use the "Staff of Authority" in Such Cases, But They Are Not Policemen. They Are Out to Teach Those Who Use the Highways to Help Make Them Safe

INCREASE IN AUTO TRAFFIC in Germany since 1933 has compelled the nation's authorities to pay special attention to the problem of road safety. On the German roads today are more than 1,000,000 private motorcars, an increase of 323,000 since Hitler came to power.

"Der Führer" is himself an enthusiastic motorist, who has covered thousands of miles up and down Germany, both as a party campaigner and as head of the state. He also is especially anxious that all Germans should become "auto-minded" and that the pleasures of the motorcar should be within the reach of the majority of the population. That explains the emphasis laid at every year's Automobile Show upon the "People's Auto," which, it is hoped, will one day appear on the roads of Germany. It has also provided much of the impetus behind the great movement which has produced the new super-auto roads and the great automobile production of the last four years. Military, economic and other state considerations have played their parts in this development, but it has also received great encouragement from the Führer's personal desires.

* * *

As the number of autos rose rapidly, the problem of the safety of the roads became more pressing. During the summer months of 1936, 145 were killed and 4200 injured each week on the German roads; in the closing weeks of last year, these figures were 80 and 2000, respectively. This improvement was even better than the statistics indicated, since the number of autos on the roads was continuously increasing. But, even so, it was not considered satisfactory. A campaign of traffic education for the masses, therefore, was launched early in 1937. Its aim is to cure inexperience and lack of thought on the road through the establishment of a "comradeship of the road," embracing the automobilist, the cyclist and the pedestrian.

The campaign opened on Jan. 21 with a special police day, which carried as its slogan, "The Policeman—Our Friend." To the aid of the police were called in the members of the "NSKK" (Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahr-Korps), the auto squadrons of the Party. They are, in fact, the mediators between police and people, upon the success and failure of whose policy the road safety of Germany will very largely depend in the near future.

* * *

The NSKK was established some years ago for making propaganda for auto travel and auto sport. Today, it has more than 450,000 members, who are themselves being trained or are already trained to make Germans a nation of "modern traffic-minded people."

This organization has evolved a special *"Verkehrserziehungsdienst"* (traffic education service). Most of its members are former members of the Hitler Youth organization and enter one of the 26 auto schools which exist in the Reich. They are trained in both the theory and practice of dealing with traffic and traffic offenders, in these schools, in traffic parks and on the streets. The NSKK has only a very small staff of paid officials, the majority of its members being voluntary helpers, who sacrifice their free time to help on the cause of "comradeship of the road." This, one of them explained, is a practical application of their motto, *"treu, opferwillig und einsatzbereit"* (loyal, willing-devotion and ready-sacrifice).

Having learned in the special schools, through the use of "traffic tables," how to detect and avoid the mistakes of the pedestrian, the automobilist and the cyclist, the NSKK men seek to apply this knowledge on the road. Since their work is voluntary, they are generally to be seen at the week end, when they have most free time. They work in pairs and are easily recognizable, since they wear, suspended from the neck, a small metal breastplate bearing the title "N. S. K. K.—Verkehrserziehungsdienst." One of them also carries a small stick at the end of which is a round, white metal sign bordered with red, carrying the same words as the breastplate.

* * *

The NSKK men are not policemen. They may co-operate with the policeman on point duty at times of great traffic or in accidents. (They rendered valuable service during the Olympic Games in Berlin last summer.) Their main task is not to control traffic but to deal with traffic offenders. Immediately an offender is found, a special procedure is followed; this is the same whether the offender be automobilist, cyclist or pedestrian. The offender is stopped by the NSKK man holding up his "staff of authority." He and his companion then salute the offender and point out his offense. Then in order that he shall not forget it, he is presented with a sheet from a block of 100 tear-off sheets, each one of which contains 12 pictures humorously illustrating the cardinal traffic mistakes. A cross is marked against the particular mistake which has just been made and the offender is allowed to go his way.

These NSKK men do not enjoy police functions and cannot arrest or fine an offender. Only in the case where someone under the influence of drink is found in charge of an auto can they lock up the auto and hand over the driver to the next police station.

Since their task is intended to be education through persuasion, much tact and knowledge of human nature are required in carrying it out. To know when the serious word or when the light, humorous touch is applicable requires insight and experience. Yet, without such knowledge, little progress toward a "comradeship of the road" will be made.

How patience may be taxed is illustrated in the case of the experience of one such NSKK man, who was on duty recently on Unter den Linden, Berlin's leading thoroughfare. Two women who were crossing the road against the red light were held up by him. He and his companion courteously, and with a humorous touch, explained the offense and handed the women a marked "offense sheet." The conversation lasted until the light signal had again changed to red and prevented the women crossing. But immediately the NSKK men had turned their backs, one of the women was heard to say, "That's all right. They have gone, so now we can cross!"

Or what of the automobilist, whose offense was pointed out courteously at one crossing, and at the next, handed back the block to another NSKK man with the remark, "I haven't seen the joke yet, will you show it to me?"

* * *

It is as yet too early to speak of the results of their experiment, since it has only been working properly from the beginning of 1937. About 30,000 NSKK men have already passed through the training schools and a few thousand are added to this figure each month. At the moment, these men are sent to the various centers of population, according to a rule of this sort: Towns of over 20,000 inhabitants have at least six men on duty at a time, those over 80,000 have 20 men, while the number for the larger cities increases in proportion to their size.

The various National Socialist Party organizations and the schools have also been used for the purpose of spreading "traffic education." Some of the best-trained NSKK men periodically attend these institutions to give lectures with pictures, films, etc. Everything is being organized with that thoroughness associated with the German character and the authorities are confident that the results will justify the care, thought and expense which are now being given to this subject.

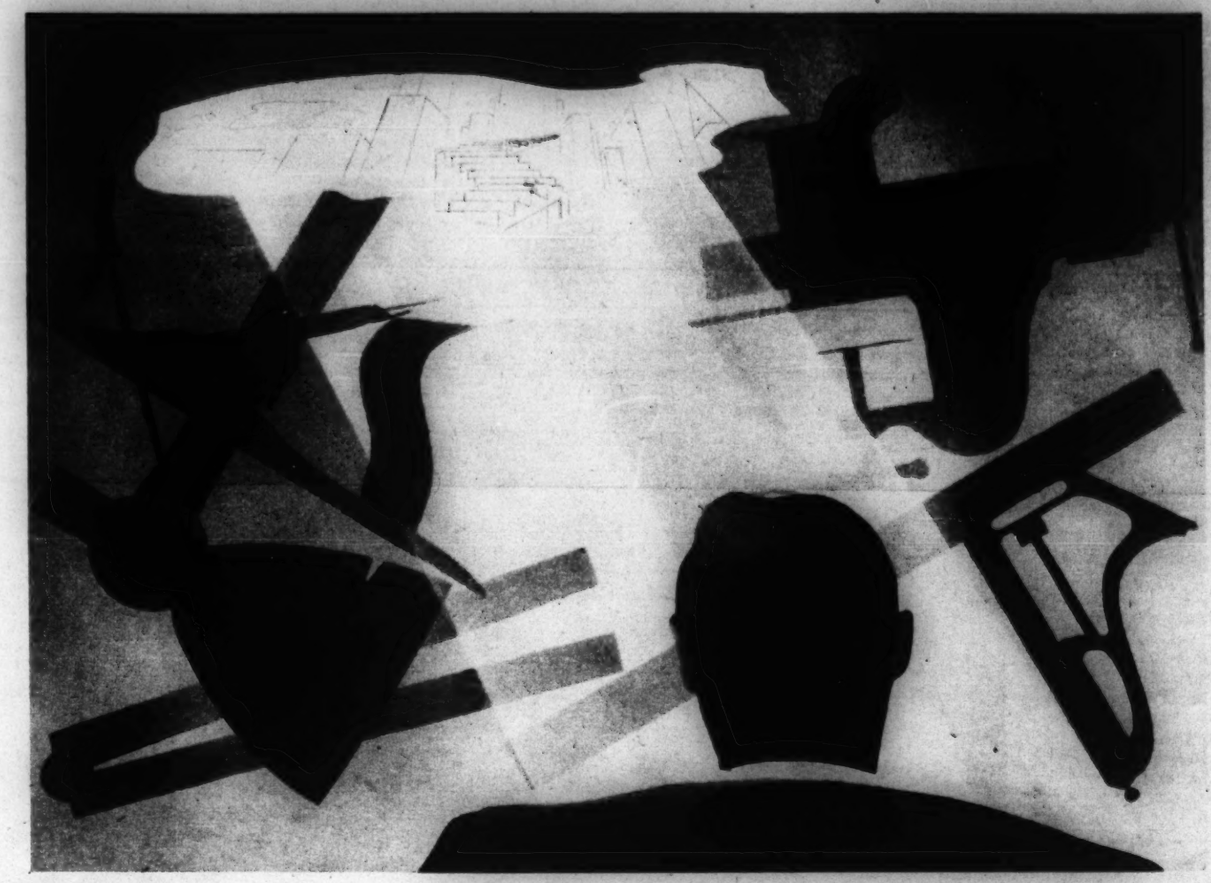
Atlantic, Berlin

A TRAFFIC OFFENDER TO WHOM AN NSKK MAN IS EXPLAINING HIS MISTAKE

Serving as Volunteers, the Men Give Each Offender No Ticket, But a Small Sheet of Pictures Humorously Illustrating Mistakes of the Road

FLAVOR FROM WORK

By Ella H. Hay



HOPE OF ACHIEVEMENT gives flavor to work, lightens drudgery, and elevates the routine task to a position of importance. The mother loves her work; hope in her child gives joy to the task. The writer works overtime; his hope is to find audience for his ideas and perhaps achieve repute for himself while enlightening mankind. The inventor is not a clock watcher; and many a man who owns his business takes less time for recreation than his humblest employee. There is little desire for prolonged leisure when one has learned that there is more flavor to be extracted from work than from play.

There is a great deal of talk about work and the lack of it, and much time and money are spent in providing work for the unemployed; but the number of those without work is still large. The tendency of some types of so-called "made work" to foster working with the hands and not with the heart shows a need of a better understanding of what constitutes satisfying work. There is immense work to be accomplished in bringing mankind to higher levels of thought and action and each one who is willing to devote his time to constructive thinking may have part in this work.

* * *

During the recent period of confusion and unrest many have been caught in the maelstrom of human events or left without profitable employment. A great many of these, salesmen, office workers, skilled mechanics and laborers, want to work, not only because they need money but because they love to work and are miserable when idle. It is these who have suffered most and learned most from the period of unemployment. Many of them have learned to do types of work for which they considered themselves unsuited. The desire to work and the determination to work form an almost unbeatable combination; the possessor usually finds some sort of job, and he often learns that his real job is, after all, constructive thinking, and no economic circumstance can deprive him of that.

There is a great deal of joy in productive work; even play usually brings little joy until one learns to work at it. No one is so thoroughly bored as the one who has nothing to do but "enjoy life." Profitable work is essential to universal progress and a right attitude toward work is helpful. If one is satisfied to get his pay without doing the work, he is not working in the highest sense. Fair wages, good working conditions, reasonable hours, and promise of security in work are signs of progress, but these do not ensure the individual flavor from his work; each one must do his own bargaining for flavor, and his bargaining must be, primarily, with himself; for the flavor is within the worker—within his grasp—rather than within the work. This fact is made plain when we observe the capacity of some to get joy from work where the elements that make for interest are far from obvious, while others in the same positions are sullen and vacant.

* * *

There is little obvious flavor in screwing in the same gadget a thousand times a day for five days in the week. Ditch digging is not generally inspirational, nor is scrubbing floors interesting in itself. Work of the type which allows the achievement to be seen by the individual worker as the result of his contribution is easier to do with a measure of joy in the work; when the connection between the worker and the achievement is dim and distant, work tends to become mechanical. This fact makes it imperative that the worker in mass production learn to use his hands mechanically and his thoughts constructively both at the same time.

The aim of higher service on the part of both employer and employee must be genuine to bring about an equitable leveling of time and wages and stable, satisfactory results in production. The honest desire to serve is a great leveler. There are employers now to be found who consider it profitable to pay their employees for time spent in learning more about the various ends and aims of the business in which they are working, and about the details of its business procedure, its assets and its liabilities.

Then there are employees who are courageous and energetic enough to insist on learning something about the business in which they work even though they are not paid in dollars for the time so spent. Surely they gain a vision that at least adds a bit of flavor to the work they are doing. It is easier to extract flavor when we feel ourselves necessary to the achievement.

Coast-to-Coast, With P

Although a 14-Day Motor Trip From Cape Cod to Lo Fairly Fast Going for the Average Driver, It Can Such a Way as to Become a Delightful Autum

By Barbara Heggie

PROVIDENCE, R. I.: FIRST LARGE CITY

TO MOST PERSONS who have driven, or are about to drive, the coast-to-coast route, the proposal to make the journey in a fortnight may evoke a dreary picture of pounding along highways hour after hour, of hurried stops for lunch at hot-dog stands, and of nights spent at cross-road tourist camps. In preference, many board a train. They arrive more quickly and effortlessly—but they miss something.

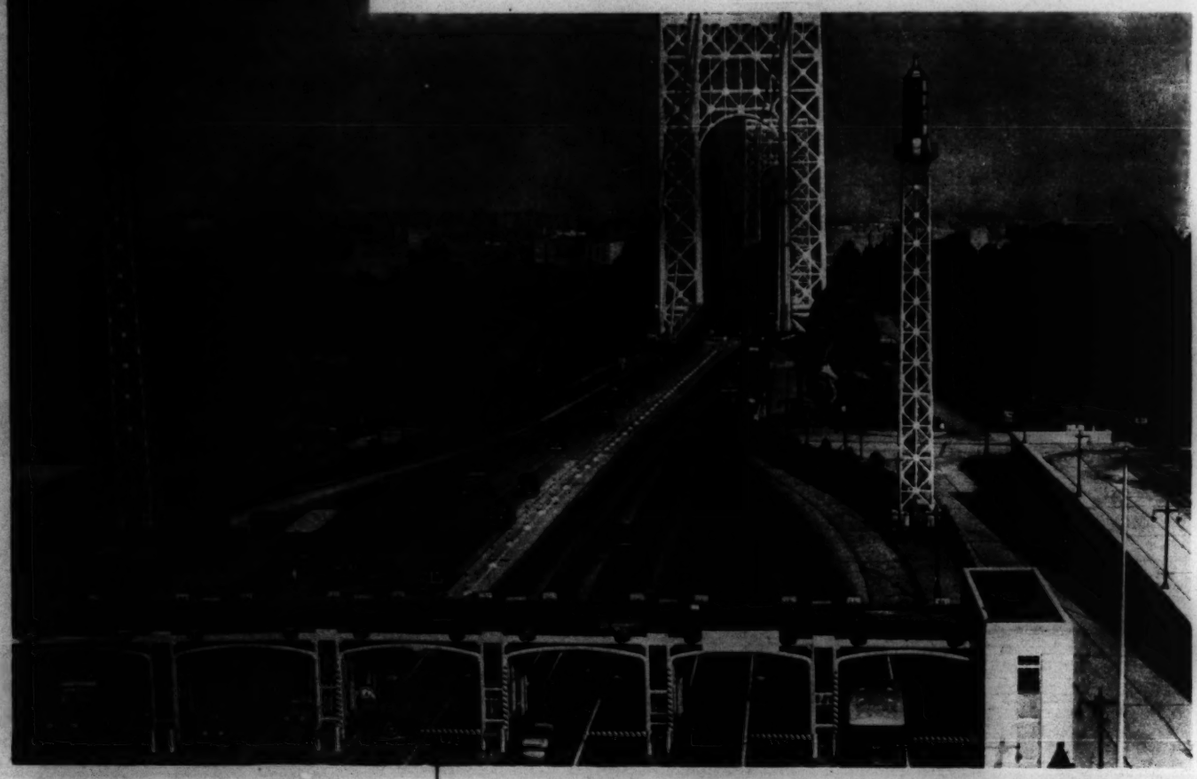
The continent can be crossed pleasantly, by motor, in two weeks flat, Cape Cod to California, and the trip can be interesting—yes, exciting. I know, because I have done it, cutting my way south through New Orleans, along the border of Mexico and up into California. Two weeks from Atlantic to Pacific, and you will be so thrilled by what you are seeing that you will be there before you know it. Anyway, my sister and I were!

I'm assuming that you will wish to be moderately economical and that you will cover a normal amount of mileage every day. In that case, it will cost you, if you go alone, the equivalent of your expenses by train—say $70 for gas and oil, $70 for food and lodging. Your expenses will be reduced, of course, as the number in the party increases. Sharing on fuel and doubling up on lodgings will bring the cost down considerably. You will cover between 250 and 350 miles a day, making an early start and stopping before you lose all freshness. I'm assuming that you will want to see something of the more interesting places you will pass through.

* * *

We left Cape Cod on a Monday. Our car had been thoroughly overhauled. We each had a small overnight bag and a common large valise which held changes of clothing. We also had a small picnic basket containing a thermos, so that we could picnic lunch when the weather permitted. We took Route 6 from Providence to Willimantic and down to New Haven, over the Connecticut hills, across the smooth Connecticut river, past little white Revolutionary towns, with their triangular greens and their wooden churches. We approached New York along the Hutchinson River Parkway, branching off and crossing the new Triborough bridge into upper Manhattan. We made a side-trip over the George Washington bridge, up the west side of the Hudson River, back over the Bear Mountain bridge and into Manhattan again.

It is well to stop in New York to consult A. A. A. officials in the Pennsylvania Hotel as to last-minute weather reports and changes in highway conditions. Go out of New York through the Holland Tunnel and over the Pulaski Skyway to Somerville on Route 29, then Route 202 through Doylestown and Norristown to Paoli, missing the traffic on Route 1 and going over the green Pennsylvania hills. It is a short side trip at Norristown to see Valley Forge. Washington, 225 miles, is a good place to make for the next night. This enables you to see something of the city after arriving by early afternoon—the new murals in the Treasury building, the Supreme Court, or the Whistlers in the Freer gallery.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE: LOOKING BACK FROM THE NEW JERSEY SIDE

Go out of Washington on the beautiful Mount Vernon Highway. Stop for half an hour to go through the estate at Mount Vernon. Just as, later, in New Orleans and San Antonio, you will find the remains of French and Spanish colonization at its best, here you can see the finest example of the Englishman's domination of the east coast.

Then take Route 1 from Richmond to Southern Pines, 352 miles from Washington. In the bracing air of the North Carolina highlands, among the long-needled spicy pines of this attractive resort, you can spend a peaceful night at some good tourist house, or little inn.

The next day drive to Savannah, 270 miles; Route 501 from Aberdeen, just out of Southern Pines, to Laurinburg, then Route 15 to Waterboro and 17 into Savannah. The entrance into Savannah, along a palm-lined avenue, past rows of wooden shacks spilling picturesque Negroes out of every door, is like the entrance to a new country. Go for a walk, wandering from square to square of the old dusty city, and admire the great stucco houses with their iron-lace balustrades and sub-tropical gardens.

Before starting next morning for Tallahassee, 223 miles away, visit the Wormsloe gardens near Savannah. This is the house and gardens of one of the earliest settlers of Georgia. In December the camellias are out, in March the azaleas. But the old slave quarters and fort make it interesting at any time. Thence by Route 38 through Waycross to Thomasville and from there 19 to Tallahassee. One of the tourist houses here was once the Governor's mansion; it is now run by a descendant.

Next day start early. This morning's drive is one of the most beautiful in the world. It is 350 miles from Tallahassee to Mobile, and most of the way you will drive along the beach by the Gulf of Mexico on the new road that has just opened up this country. Take Route 319 to Apalachicola, where you will see the blue Gulf for the first time between pine trees and palms. Drive on Route 90 to Mobile.

After Panama City, the beach grows broad and the sand is fine and white as sugar. You can picnic on the edge of the bright water with the palm trees behind you, and feel as though you had been dropped down suddenly in the middle of the West Indies. Then on past little fishing villages with nets drying over the upturned boats, beside a line of sand dunes with gray pelicans sailing along the edge of the surf, by dozens

SOUTH OVER THE PULASKI SKYWAY

WASHINGTON: OVER THE ARLINGTON BRIDGE
Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument as Landmarks in the Background

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of little inlets and scraps of islands, where the old pirates hid their treasure chests in the sand and hid in wait for the fat cargoes bound for New Orleans. There is a causeway just before Pensacola, leading to the left, that will take you out onto one of the best swimming beaches in the world. The naval air base at Pensacola is worth seeing.

From Mobile, it is only 166 miles, still on Route 90, to New Orleans. If you are passing through in the season of the azaleas you must stop at the Bellingrath gardens some way outside of Mobile. These flaming bushes, spreading under the moss-hung woods, are a sight that alone would make your trip memorable. Stop for lunch at Biloxi, a widely known resort on the edge of the Gulf, and have crabs and oysters in one of the little pier restaurants. There is a small harbor here and a fishing fleet that you will see strung out on the horizon as you drive on to New Orleans over the marshes of Lake Pontchartrain.

* * *

In New Orleans put up at a hotel. Change into your best clothes and go over to the Vieux Carré. You will still have time to wander around and see something of one of the most fascinating American cities. The old courts and Pirates Alley, Jackson Square with its little cathedral. If you wish to throw pocketbook caution to the winds for this one evening, you can taste creole cooking at its succulent best, or you can visit at one of the little French restaurants where the charm costs nothing.

The next day drive to Beaumont, at a distance of 304 miles, still on Route 90, over the Mississippi on the new Huey Long bridge, through the mellow old Acadian country. Make a detour of a few miles at Cade to St. Martinsville and see Evangeline's grave and the Evangeline oak. Dine at Lake Charles, drive on through the Texas pine country and stay at one of the several good and inexpensive hotels there.

San Antonio, the next objective, 295 miles away, still on Route 90, will be your first stop in the West. Already when you breakfasted this morning in Beaumont you felt that the West was beginning. Tall men in stiff new suits, that were too short in the arms and legs, were eating enormous breakfasts all around you. You do not have to be told that these are cowboys, come to town over the week end. All day long the country will be broadening, stretching out on either side of you. The sky has widened with the land, above and around you is an endless abundance of space. San Antonio, bright with lights, is a fine open city. Go to the Mexican quarter, one of the largest in the West, and eat Mexican food in a little café. If you arrive on a Saturday night you will see dancing in the street to the music of guitars. And here you may see what de luxe auto camps are like.

* * *

The following morning get up early and visit the Alamo, scene of one of the most stirring sacrifices in American history, and the Spanish governor's palace behind the San Fernando Cathedral, which has been cleverly restored. Take Route 290 out of San Antonio to Fort Stockton, 295 miles away, over the big ranges of some of the great western ranches. Towns are many miles apart, cattle, sheep and long-haired goats graze by the road, deer leap away.

Lunch at Junction, where you will see the real thing in cowboys, 10-gallon hats and all. This little western town is surrounded by beautiful rolling country. Bright green streams rush along by the road, birds sing in the sagebrush. Afterward the landscape tails off into desert. You see strange cacti

(Continued on page 12)

ON THROUGH CAROLINA HIGHLANDS

SAVANNAH OFFERS SOUTHERN CHARMS

NEW ORLEANS HAS A FASCINATION ALL ITS OWN

THERE IS TIME TO SEE THE HISTORIC ALAMO

HOLLYWOOD IS NOT FAR AWAY FROM WESTWOOD VILLAGE

THE REAL THING IN COWBOYS

LOS ANGELES: AT THE END OF THE TRAIL

CALIFORNIA MEANS ORANGE GROVES AN' EVERYTHING

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Among the New Books

Miss Jameson Studies Provincial Character in a Yorkshire Town

The Moon Is Making, by Storm Jameson. London: Cassell. 8s. 6d.

MISS JAMESON'S new novel, a study of provincial character in a Yorkshire fishing town, is focused on a clergyman's passion for justice, which has been awakened by his own sense of guilt in regard to the passing of his young wife. He leaves the church—is more or less obliged to leave it—and after a long seclusion comes forward as the champion of the poor against the rich and established people.

The time is the beginning of this century and as the years go by both rich and poor in the town get used to his rebellions. He becomes a town character, a difficult irreconcilable. The rich think him dangerous, and try to buy him off; the poor don't care, and even the sympathetic think he is really an egotist or, alternatively, that it is hopeless for one man to fight against powerful vested interests.

This proves in his case to be so; but the question arises, is it better to be wise and compromise or is it better to preserve one's sense of justice however hopeless the cause? The clergyman has no doubts. Futile he may be considered by results; but to his son, who is deeply moved by the little provincial drama, it is rather as if a torch had been handed down still burning.

Around this rather episodically treated theme Miss Jameson groups her provincial people. Unlike the clergyman in the intensity of his life they are nevertheless of the same race and kind: narrow, eccentric, egotistical, grimly genial people. They are a hard, self-sufficient lot, cramped by the small town, immensely individual. It is no use giving them good or bad marks for character: they are alive. They gossip, they calculate, they spy, they bully, they jeer, they delight in getting the better of one another and they love running their hard heads against brick walls. A steely humor redeems them.

Faithfully Miss Jameson has caught the extraordinary Yorkshire character as it is to be found in the small towns of the moors. There is a vital, fighting quality in it and also a curious torpor. Many of its vices are due to the frustrations of provincial life, as is shown by those who get away and divert their great energies into a larger world.

These descendants of the Norsemen were not meant to spend their lives squatting in the petty security of small town or peasant life. One has a growing affection for them in spite of their calculations, their spites and their little wars. That is a measure of Miss Jameson's success.

She is, indeed, one of the intelligent novelists. She can always be relied upon not to outrage our judgment. She is shrewd and is intensely interested in character not only for its own amusing or tragic sake but because of a very pleasant seriousness of temperament.

* * *

There are two main limitations to her work. They are the defects of qualities. The first is that she is far more observant than imaginative; her books have the fascination of documents but not the power of imaginative literature. Her power of observation leads her to spread too wide a net for the central drama.

The second is a thinness and sameness of feeling. Some explanation is due about this. One of the characters in the book—a celebrated feminist who comes back to her native town and whose relations with her quite uncelebrated husband are cunningly unveiled—complains that there is too much gush in the modern novel. What is wanted, says this character, is more anatomy and less gush. Miss Jameson is unquestionably a skillful anatomizer.

* * *

The answer to this criticism is, of course, that to convey simple and deep feeling is one of the most difficult tasks in writing; so difficult that, on the whole, it is only the greatest novelists who succeed in it. The usual alternatives are either pretty and skin-deep sentiment or the turgid and the tortured. Or the gushing. But Miss Jameson's praiseworthy horror of these does not automatically guide her to the simple and true; but rather away from feeling altogether. Over and over again she swings between the child-like and non-adult feeling of people like Kezia—who became the clergyman's wife—or the mysterious, fitful force which lies dammed up in the lives of her eccentric characters, by some native impediment in their hearts. But it is monotonous and finally out of focus when all characters are given this stamp. The fact is that Miss Storm Jameson exceeds in coolness where others exceed in warmth. Hers is, for my taste, the preferable excess, but the general criticism does remain.

V. S. PRITCHETT

An Old Testament Story Retold

Thou Art the Man, by Richard Blaker. New York: McBride. $2.50. (Published in England as "David of Judah.")

THE PLENITUDE of plots, variety of characterization and picturesque atmosphere which make up the countless Biblical stories constitute a treasure house for writers in search of material, but because the average author realizes he cannot compete in style with the majesty of the scriptural prose, or give to his work the added inspirational value which characterizes the Bible tales, he usually transforms, or modernizes, the material he borrows, in order that it may be considered largely his own work. He recognizes that a more or less literal rendition of the stories, in either Testament, would necessarily suffer in comparison with the original work of the ancient historians, which is admittedly one of the greatest artistic triumphs in literature.

Richard Blaker in "Thou Art the Man," boldly defying this precedent, has lifted in its entirety, often word for word, the familiar story of David. Because there is so much that is actual quotation, it is difficult to compare the story with the book of Samuel—one does not compare something with itself. Here is a straight narration, interspersed with the beautiful prose of the Bible itself, of one of the great adventure stories of the world. Here again is the young Saul, who went out to search for his father's asses, and found a kingdom; Samuel, the prophet who was instrumental in having Saul acclaimed as ruler of Israel, but who saw, in sorrow, that the chosen man was not big enough for his destiny; here is the young David, whom Samuel dedicates to the same destiny, in the hope that a poet and artist might do for Israel what the war-loving Saul had failed to do.

But David leaves his harp and takes to war, in order to make Israel a powerful nation. It is left to Solomon to make it a peaceful one as well. For all the others, not only Saul and David, but Abner, Jonathan, Joab and their kin, power is in aggression, violence and ruthlessness. Brotherhood and love are left to be the dictates of a newer Testament than theirs. David had glimpses of this wider view, as his Psalms attest, but this side of his nature is not brought out in the story. Mr. Blaker adheres strictly to the tumultuous narrative of the historian who set down the soldiering career of Saul and David in the book of Samuel. It is a record of war after war; a colorful, vivid story, no doubt, but one which leaves the reader, like Samuel, regretful that these chosen leaders of a great people should have their vision clouded as soon as they reached positions of power.

"Thou Art the Man" is on the whole an objective narrative, an exciting chronicle of men and events. One must turn to its original to feel the impressive force of the meaning behind it.

M. W. S.

Federal Writers Off Duty

American Stuff, by Members of the Federal Writers' Project. New York: Viking. $2.

OF ALL the United States Government projects in the arts, that of the writers has been least accessible to public view and criticism. As the national guide books appear they give evidence of one kind of effort which results from research. Any personal note in the guides has been subject to caustic criticism. That approach makes writing something objective and detached. The imaginative writers, the poets and essayists, have not had a fair chance to show their efforts. "American Stuff" is an anthology of prose and verse done by members of the project outside working time. It contains, besides, several pages of graphic arts.

The title is casual and may bring unfair response to the book, which contains a number of splendid stories, some dynamic verse and some revealing Americana. The Federal writers have unearthed a great deal of material relating to American life and lore which will no doubt show its influence in letters and drama of the next few years. There are 14 accounts of Americana, most amusing that of "Hill-Country Wonders," recorded by C. S. Barnet, most touching, seven Negro Convict Songs, recorded by John A. Lomax.

The short stories include some incisive commentary upon American life, for many of the writers belong to the realistic school, and are prompted to write from fact, not fancy. Each writer draws upon his own experience, and in the aggregate we find a miscellany of national types in America, a variety of dialects, an odd and fascinating mixture.

One of the strongest contributions is an autobiographical sketch by Richard Wright, "The Ethics of Living Jim Crow." It brings "Uncle Tom's Cabin" up to date.

The plates, drawings and lithographs show how the artists in the Federal project have excelled in graphic art. Here is a group of illustrators of American life who deserve encouragement outside the project.

"American Stuff" interests us for variety of material, for emphasis upon Americana, for spiritedness. It is idle to say that all the contributions are first class, or that many of the writers are likely to come to the fore in the literary scene. But it is gratifying to find such literary ferment, for this is but a small sample of what is being done in a time when literary markets are overstocked and many gifted writers remain in obscurity, unread.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Picnic for Mr. Boyd

The Picnic, by Martin Boyd. London: Dent. 7s. 6d. New York: Putnam. $2.50.

ENTERTAINING, lively, barbed with malice and very readable is "The Picnic." Mr. Boyd impartially pokes fun at the colonial family who settle in a "seat," the home of their ancestors; at the "county," at various provincials and at two representatives of Bloomsbury. The dialogue is mainly witty and, on a small scale, the author can capture character, or at any rate attitudes, in a few lines.

The young people in the book are charming. The two Australian boys, Christopher physically beautiful, blond, inarticulate, Wilfred anxious to absorb and reproduce the manners, tastes, aspirations and culture of the ideal English schoolboy; Ursula, with her neat replies and unagitated inner self.

In dialogue, description and atmosphere Mr. Boyd is successful. He is less so when it comes to plot, and the incident of the picnic in itself and in its repercussions is unreal. But there is so much in the book to amuse that this does not matter greatly. It is agreeable to find a writer who can maintain an amusing level of easy yet authentic superficiality strengthened by a sensitive awareness of human frailties and mellowed by the author's tolerance. Mr. Boyd's novels are slight but they are original.

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QUARTERLY

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STUDIES IN THE PSALMS
by Edyth Sage Armstrong

This latest "Double A" publication is a truly inspiring and helpful discussion of the most loved book of the Old Testament. Non-interpretative. Faithfully traces the Psalter from the songs of the wilderness period to the time of the restored temple after the return from Exile. Each individual Psalm is analyzed separately, bringing out, with beauty and charm, its probable origin and background. The series, "Studies in the Psalms," that appeared in The Christian Science Monitor is included with considerable additional material.

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Florence Nightingale, Lonely Genius

Florence Nightingale, by Margaret Goldsmith. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 15s. net.

A STORY IS TOLD of a savage king—or was it a robber chieftain? No matter—who, on seeing for the first time a portrait of his august person, betook himself to the back of the canvas in order to discover how he looked from another point of view.

One cannot help feeling a certain kinship with him when reading Miss Goldsmith's life of Florence Nightingale, for Miss Goldsmith has insisted upon showing a picture not only of the Florence Nightingale everyone knows, as it were, from the front—the Florence Nightingale of the full-flowing skirt and the white cap, and the flickering oil flame held aloft in the darkness, the proverbial Lady of the Lamp—but also upon showing the bare canvas upon which the picture was painted. She has insisted upon discovering how it was and why it was that the quiet, demure, shy creature of a century ago did the things she did in the way she did, and in an age which could hardly be regarded as sympathetic to any public work when undertaken by a so-called leisured woman.

* * *

In the analysis, Miss Goldsmith has been ruthless. Refusing to be influenced by the Legend—and she spells it with a capital L — which surrounded and still surrounds her heroine, she has examined facts, making use of contemporary letters, diaries, newspaper clippings, anything that might throw light upon a character which was remarkable in its capacity for standing alone, as Florence almost invariably did in every crisis, and of surviving. And Florence was not a saint. She was a genius, but she was not a saint. The common soldier may have kissed her shadow—or he may not—but any person who happened to hold rank above the common soldier ran the risk of disliking or fearing her so intensely that concealment of the fact became, at times, almost impossible.

Miss Goldsmith tells the story of a woman who, until she was over 30, was dominated by a society-seeking mother and a jealous and frivolous elder sister. So impressed has she been with the conditions of Florence's early life that she devotes very nearly half her book to them, examining in detail the reactions of a young woman who, while in no sense a pioneer in the way that Josephine Butler and Harriet Martineau and Elizabeth Fry were pioneers, yet possessed a desire to serve humanity so intense that it became, as she grew older, an obsession.

* * *

Miss Goldsmith tells of how the desire to serve arose out of pity, not out of rebellion against a society upon which the doctrine of brotherhood with its many-sided implications has as yet barely dawned; and also, she infers, out of the pent-up energies of a creature of mental capacities far beyond those of her associates, who was forced to remain imprisoned within the walls of early Victorian security. But it is interesting to discover, years afterward, when Florence Nightingale had fully asserted herself, giving rein to her extraordinary organizing abilities in the Crimea, that it was questioned by those most intimate with her whether, along with her undoubted gifts of detailed administration, of diplomacy and of endurance, she yet possessed a heart.

Only a comparatively short part of the book is devoted to the events of the Crimea—75 pages in more than 300. The remainder deals with those vast fields of organization which Florence covered after she returned from her hospital in Scutari. During her lifetime, she revolutionized the nursing service, she instigated the reorganization of the War Office, she imposed her ideas upon the British army in India, she lent statistical help to the United States at the time of the Civil War.

But Miss Goldsmith has been in no way reluctant to show the canvas at the back of her picture. To look at it with her is to be made to abandon some cherished notions. Florence Nightingale lived long and she was lonely. She who had done so much for other people had failed miserably in providing for herself. She had been too hard, too dominating, too much a creature of statistics, too relentless in the pursuit of her cause to build up the human balance, and the human balance passed her by.

P. M. L.

Wells the Novelist Again

Brynhild or The Show of Things, by H. G. Wells. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

"SUFFICIENT unto the novel is the story thereof." So begins the envoy with which Mr. Wells winds up this his latest book, telling us in the good old-fashioned Victorian way what finally happened to his main characters. In that story, another variant of the old triangle, each of the three sides triumphs in his own way. Rowland Palace, the kind of modern author who reflects current ideas like a mirror, hires a press agent, goes after publicity and prestige tooth and nail, and gets them. His wife Brynhild finds ultimate satisfaction in motherhood. Alfred Bunter, as opposite to Palace in character as in name, an honest, rebellious, D. H. Lawrence kind of man, realizes himself in his profound, inspiring but not very popular novels.

Few things make for better comedy than the spectacle of a man deceiving himself, and Mr. Palace deceives himself with every breath he draws. The woman he has married, on the other hand, has learned from her father never to compromise in her private thoughts. While I enjoyed to the point of laughter aloud Mr. Palace's unconscious ironies and Mr. Bunter's extraordinary past, I find it difficult to believe in these people as individuals. Of course the world is full of Mr. Palaces, and there are few of us who haven't something of him in us, but in this book he's a type, not an individual. Mr. Bunter fails to come alive also, chiefly, I think, because we see him so little and are asked to take on faith alone all of the so much that has happened to him. As for Brynhild, Mr. Wells asks us to believe that a woman who has sternly disciplined herself to be honest with herself and the world would find satisfaction in being "a humbug—like everybody."

The book would make an amusing movie, though much of the subtlety of its dialogue-revealed ironies would probably vanish in the process. But Mr. Immanuel Cloote, the press agent, could easily pass undimmed from page to screen—he is pure comedy of humor—and such bits as the popular author's dalliance with titled ladies and the charade scene at Valliant Chevell's house party would act as well if not better than they read, such proper names as Paris and Laocoön being ditched for others with a larger common denominator of recognition. The talk, being more in type than in character for all its wit and brilliance, would make excellent movie dialogue.

HORACE REYNOLDS

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Water Color Painting of Today, by Adrian Bury (Studio, $4.50), contains reproductions of 250 pictures, including eight in color, as illustrations of the brief, illuminating comment upon each of the artists represented.

Titian (Oxford, $2.50) contains 328 reproductions of the paintings and drawings of this Venetian master, with an introduction by Hans Tietze and a catalogue.

Alexander Shilling (Paisley, $2.50) contains eight tributes to this American landscape painter by art authorities, and 20 reproductions of his work.

Let's Make a Portrait, by Alfred dé Lardi (Galleon, $1), explains the craft of portraying individuals with a camera.

Rembrandt (Arden, $3) reproduces 401 of his etchings, and contains an introduction by Constance Schild.

Five Hundred Self-Portraits (Oxford, $3) presents in reproductions of sculpture, painting, drawing and engraving pictures that artists have made of themselves from antique times to the present day. With an introduction by Ludwig Goldscheider.

He Did Not Die at Meyerling, the autobiography of "R," a Habsburg who became an American, written in collaboration with Henry Lanier (Lippincott, $3). Purports to be the story of a son of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, who, according to the author, "staged" the "tragedy of Meyerling" and escaped in disguise to South America.

Fur-Bearing Mammals of California, by Joseph Grinnell, Joseph S. Dixon and Jean M. Linsdale. (University of California Press, two volumes, $15). An exhaustive study of the natural history, systematic status and relations to man of these animals, with numerous color plates and text figures.

The War in the Air, Vol. VI and Appendices, by H. A. Jones (Oxford, $10). The final volumes of a series narrating the part played in the World War by the British Royal Air Force.

Controlling Your Personal Finances, by David F. Owens (Whittlesey House, $2.75). How to get the most out of your income.

Camera Around the World (McBride, $3) assembles 250 photographs by camera workers and explorers.

Horses in Sports (Morrow, $3.50) contains more than 150 photographs of horses in action, with seven articles by experts.

Rescued Lyrics

51 Neglected Lyrics, edited with an introduction by Tom Boggs. New York: Macmillan. $2.

MR. BOGGS has done a singular service in the compiling of this collection of neglected lyrics. And not the least of his contribution lies in his engaging introduction and notes. He is perfectly correct when he states: "Unfortunately, a mere facility for rhyme is notably no nearer poetry than draughtsmanship alone to the highest art. A perfect lyric, in short, is a miracle that does not necessarily happen to the most deserving." His search for these little-known examples is apparent; what is not apparent, always, is the validity of his choice as based on his dictum that all lyrics should "leap with life from the page." Certainly, for none, except, perhaps, the specialists, will some of these older poems take on much life or beauty.

But Mr. Boggs has rescued several pieces from obscurity that have all the qualities of greatness. Take the Gerard Manley Hopkins selections—though it looks as if all the Hopkins poems will be available soon with the recent interest in this great poet's work—and Herman Melville's "The Martyr." Certainly the greatest and most lasting poem in the selection is Hopkins's "The Leaden Echo, The Golden Echo," with its unforgetable rhythm, atmosphere and deep cerebral content:

Give beauty back, beauty, beauty, beauty back to God, beauty's self and beauty's giver.
See; not a hair is, not an eyelash, not the least lash lost; every hair
Is, hair of the head, numbered.
Nay, what we had lighthanded left in surely the mere mold
Will have waked and have waxed and have walked with the wind whatwhile we slept.
This side, that side hurling a heavy-headed hundredfold
What while we, while we slumbered. . . .

In total this is a valuable and interesting book, and no little part of its appeal lies in the fact that its compiler has infused some of his own interest and enthusiasm into its pages. The work and energy that went into the search for these poems come through the printed pages as a kind of lyric accompaniment, the theme of which might well be, "Nothing is lost."

J. R.

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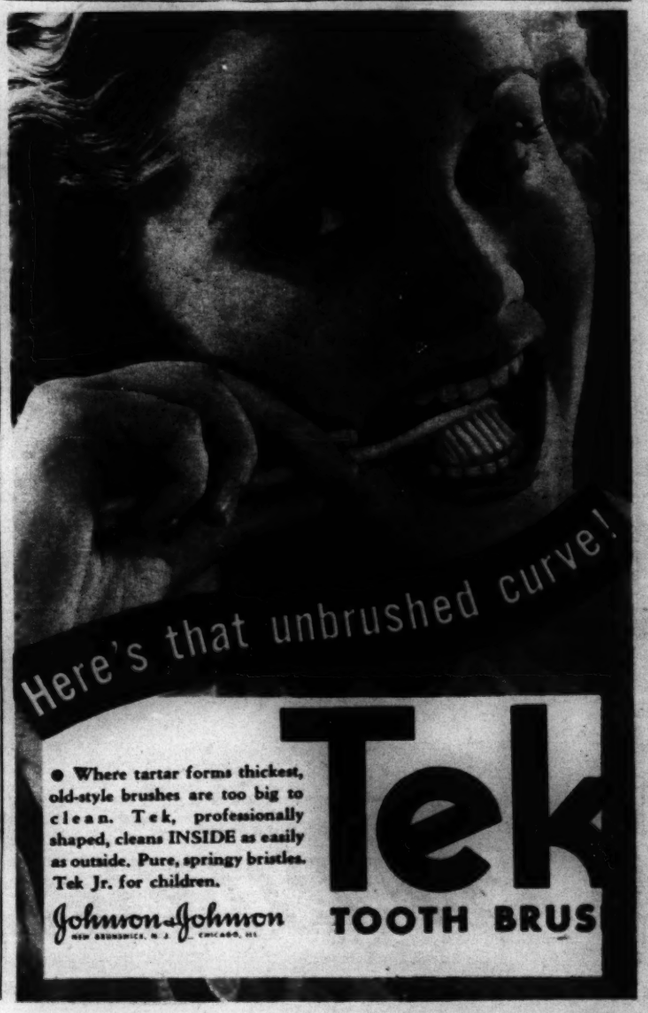
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Aid for Mountain Children

WHEN WINTRY FROSTS grip the southern mountains of the United States, a million children in isolated regions feel the pinch of deprivation. For lack of shoes, clothing and proper nourishment, thousands are prevented from attending school; sometimes schools close down altogether because pupils fail to come. But friendly hands are reaching out to these children, to ameliorate their sufferings.

With a background of five years' experience in mountain and mining districts, the Save the Children Fund of America is laying plans to carry aid to as many more this winter as its means permit. Mainly in the inaccessible hills of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia will this work go forward toward new goals; regions whose people have almost no resources, where there are few ways to earn a living and help must come from outside.

* * *

Gifts of money, food, clothing, shoes, bedding, distributed by the fund's representatives, will, if made in substantial quantities, reach hundreds of ragged families who are often hungry and cold as well. Nearly every one of these marooned persons is of pioneer Anglo-Saxon stock, the fund reports.

In 1931-32, a group of religious, educational and social workers became acutely conscious of the distress in these mountain areas and began the development of this non-sectarian philanthropic movement for children. Today, it has professional and volunteer workers actively in the field and receives co-operation from 500 rural school teachers as well as county superintendents, churches, physicians, women's groups and civic clubs. It is without endowment, and depends upon public support for the finances and commodities needed to answer appeals from parents and children, many in dire need.

* * *

The Save the Children Fund was able to extend help to nearly 25,000 last year, mostly children. It supplied 15 tons of clothing, several tons of food, more than 2000 pairs of shoes, in addition to other services. Since its inception, it has distributed upward of 200,000 school and library books, that have helped keep schools open. Faulty diets are relieved by providing one hot vegetable dish for school lunches. Nurses take emergency aid to mothers, and teach them personal and household hygiene, all of which aids the children. Garden seed, canning supplies and similar necessities are provided.

Hundreds of children, and parents, too, attended day vacation schools conducted by rural teachers the past summer under auspices of this fund. Children were instructed from books and were taught to play and sing. Mothers were shown how to keep house, to sew, and to cook properly. Gardens were cultivated and their products will be used in a canning project to provide better school lunches.

Activities of this interdenominational movement have focused chiefly in remote sections of southern mountains where no other organized agency is at hand to answer the emergency call. In the Imperial Valley of California, its workers also relieved much distress among impoverished children of the modern "covered wagon" hegira that trekked to that state during the depression; and their helping hand also has been felt in the southern Illinois coal fields and in the pine belt of New Jersey.

* * *

A vision of increasing usefulness of this organization lies behind the recent decision of its officials to adopt a new name—the Child Service Association. Not only does it more accurately describe the fund's objectives, but it will permit the parent body to organize local chapters. Affiliation will be retained with the Save the Children International Union at Geneva, Switzerland. Means for carrying forward the fund's educational, character-building and welfare work was the stimulus of the call for a "Southern Mountain Child Service Conference" at New York early in October.

Surveys made by officers and friends of this movement have uncovered the great need for child relief which provides its impetus. Not less than 100,000 children are described as in "distressful need." Farms in the poor mountain country yield average incomes from $400 a year to less than $100, including all foods, fuels, etc., produced. Several counties were found with 20 per cent of the children of school age not in school. As many as 3000 children in some counties need shoes. The average available milk supply is about one third pint per day per person. Some children go all day with no more than a boiled potato, a piece of corn pone or a slice of corn mush.

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..Coast-to-Coast

(Continued from Page 9)

and distant mesas. Spend the night at a good tourist camp at Fort Stockton and rise very early to watch a sunrise over the desert.

El Paso, your next stop, is 243 miles away, Route 290 to Van Horn, 80 to El Paso. From Fort Hancock you will drive along the border of Mexico. You can trace the bed of the Rio Grande by the cotton trees along its banks. You will pass *adobe* houses and little *adobe* churches. Away to the left the tall mountains of Mexico rear themselves up in purple folds of rock. You long for a road that will lead you among them. It is tantalizing to have Mexico so near and to drive by it. But wait! Put up at a hotel in El Paso, leave your baggage and go over the bridge to Juarez. Now you *are* in Mexico, and can pass as good an evening as if you had traveled hundreds of miles into the interior. Rumba or tango to a Mexican orchestra, hear Mexican songs and see Mexican dancing.

* * *

Globe, in Arizona, is your next stop, 319 miles away, on Route 85 to Las Cruces, 80 to Lordsburg, and 180 to Globe. Today your road will leave the flat desert land and curl up into the mountains. The highway follows for a while the fertile bed of the Gila River, passing fat, white farm horses, and high, green crops. Higher and higher it goes, until you look off to the north over endless great ranges, with the Twin Peaks rearing up behind the shiny surface of the Coolidge Reservoir. You cross the Coolidge Dam. A little further on you can make a short side trip to the right and see an Indian village at San Carlos.

From time to time today you will see Indian trading posts by the main road that sell fine jewelry and rugs at low prices. Globe, top of the world, as they call it, is an old silver town. In one store they can show you a nugget of silver dug out from beneath the floor in the old gold rush days. Inquire after a good auto camp.

* * *

The next day head for Blythe, 274 miles away. Just outside of Globe, if the weather conditions are good, turn off to the right onto the Apache trail, new Highway 88, that rejoins Route 180 to Phoenix, just before Mesa. It is on a dirt road but kept in excellent condition. Over it you will see some of the most beautiful western scenery you could hope for, wild, untouched. Gigantic convulsions of red rock fill the eye and stagger the imagination. You will pass the recently completed Roosevelt Dam and great reservoir. As you near Blythe the country flattens out again. Stay at one of the excellent automobile camps that Blythe offers.

Tomorrow, your last day, you have only 254 miles to go to reach Los Angeles. At Blythe you cross the border into California. Already you feel that the West has been left behind. The waitresses in Blythe have platinum curls. Parties of young boys and girls dash by in snappy roadsters. No doubt about it, Hollywood can't be far off! Take Route 60 to Indio, town of the date palms, and branch off to Palm Springs to lunch. Eat at one of the sidewalk restaurants of the famous resort of movie stars, and keep an eye out for Robert Taylor or Marlene Dietrich to pass you, supposedly disguised by dark glasses.

Then drive on to Los Angeles by whatever route will bring you closest to your destination, past orange groves, tall rows of eucalyptus trees and vine orchards. White villas sprawl over the hillside, traffic streams past. Here you are! East coast to west coast, 14 days of fascinating travel, as the ticket agent would say, but it has been true, hasn't it?

* * *

Of course, if you are in no hurry to get there in the shortest time, there are endless opportunities to prolong your trip en route. You can take a side trip to Williamsburg from Richmond, or if it is spring, drive the coast route through Charleston and see the magnolia gardens. Spend as long as you wish exploring New Orleans. Take a day off to visit the old Spanish missions around San Antonio, spend the week end at a dude ranch near Phoenix—"El Rancho Grande" outside of Mesa is attractive. Or rent a little cabin in Palm Springs and acquire a grand coat of tan to dazzle your friends in California when you arrive.

No matter what you do, you have taken two weeks and made them a vacation instead of an ordeal, something to remember and tell people about. It is the most satisfying sensation in the world, this turning a matter of "getting it over with" into a jaunt. And I'm sure you will go back the same way, just as I did.

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"Designs in Play"

THE RECREATIONAL programs of robust young American girls in their early teens contain elements with which the recreational life of their less privileged English cousins can be bolstered. That is why Miss Isabel Marjorie Marsham Dean is spending the six-weeks traveling scholarship, given her by the English-Speaking Union, to travel in the United States and watch girls playing. Before she came from England, Miss Dean had a job as teacher in Wallasey, a shipping town just across the Mersey from Liverpool. Back in England, she is still going to be a teacher, in a way, but she has been promoted. She will go to Leeds as school superintendent—a position which may well furnish her with more scope to put into practical use some of the "designs in play" she is studying in the United States.

* * *

Her teaching in the last few years has been cast particularly with the children of dock workers, so she is trying to see play facilities that are available to children of working-class people.

Miss Dean describes some of the efforts being made to bulwark the natural desire of the youngsters for a good time, together with a measure of protection for them. The evening recreation-education centers in such places as Wallasey do help to provide surroundings for dancing, craft work, the learning of typewriting and stenography, and a grounding in proper English speech.

* * *

"At first," Miss Dean says, "it was hard to get the girls to come to our centers. They apparently were afraid, oddly enough, that they would be marked somehow as institutionalized. Gradually, we were able to put their doubts at rest, and now our problem is to find space enough in which to work out all the programs for play for which we have patronage.

"Our great problem is to teach them how to use their leisure. We want to prepare them to spend their free time profitably. And we are convinced that 'profitably' need not mean dully. The problem is to convince them.

"We have been wonderfully encouraged to expand our viewpoint and our programs by seeing the changes that come over young people from our roughest districts, when a few normal social opportunities are placed at their disposal. It has all set us to thinking of the whole large question of education, as it can be applied in such a field. We have heard and read a great deal about the wonderful work in recreation developed in the United States by Dr. Joseph Lee and others, and it is to see some of its by-products that I am using my scholarship.

* * *

"I am going to see as many recreational projects for girls as I can between New York and California, in the time allowed me; I am going to seize the opportunity to gain some first-hand knowledge of American geography, too. And I look on it all as the most precious kind of an opportunity, to study practical things being done in the United States to interest and wisely occupy the time of young people, with a view to taking them back for adaptation among my own young friends. Though the Atlantic stands between us, I don't believe there is really a great distance between the play wishes of English and American girls."

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Home of English Pictures

THE PICTURE CENTER of America is Hollywood; the picture center of Great Britain is the Cornish coast. These two areas do not, it is true, produce the same kind of pictures. But both alike are hives of furious activity.

Every year Hollywood makes some hundreds of films, and scarcely a month passes without the walls of some famous gallery or of a celebrated private collector being enriched by a painting of Polperro, Newlyn, St. Ives or the neighboring shores. It is round here that such artists as Richard Sickert, Adrian Stokes, Algernon Talmage, Julius Olsson, Frank Brangwyn, and the Americans, Gardener Symons, Elmer Schofield, Carlton Wiggins, and Edward Simmons, achieved renown.

All this is, of course, exactly as it should be, for Cornwall is one of the loveliest of England's counties, and the especial glory of Cornwall is its coast. This is a judgment that has been passed thousands of times, and it will find few challengers; but the earnest inquirer might ask, "Which coast do you mean? for Cornwall has two coasts, a south and a north; and they entirely differ from each other."

* * *

There could be no greater contrast than to come from the tremendous cliffs of Pentire Point on the north to the wide bay and sparkling waters of Falmouth on the south. Falmouth, indeed, is semi-tropical; it has a luxurious foliage of ferns and palm trees. Its soft warm air breathes of friendliness and security, and this feeling is accentuated by the smooth, glassy sea that laps gently in the harbor. This harbor is one of the finest in the world. Long ago Leland described it as "a havyn very notable and famose, and in a manner the most principale of al Britayne." It is situated too far to the west to rival the enormous trade of Southampton, or even of Plymouth. But for this fact Falmouth would be one of the world's greatest shipping centers.

Opposite Falmouth, on the other side of the River Fal, but still on the seacoast, is St. Mawes, whose white houses, glittering in the sun, along the water-front, have an air of almost Spanish or Mexican brilliance. These places are typical of one of the two dominant aspects of the south coast—its rich, luxuriant loveliness.

Its other typical aspect is seen at its most striking, perhaps, in Polperro and in Mevagissey. Both are tiny fishing villages with their white and yellow houses perched precariously on jutting crags and promontories. The air is thick with the flashing wings of hundreds of wheeling gulls, which shriek and scream in their unending search for food. The mainstay of both places was originally pilchards. But now the artist's easel, propped up against some leaning doorway, or holding up the single line of traffic in a narrow street, is as common a sight as the fisherman's basket and jersey. In Mevagissey and Polperro the picturesqueness of Cornwall is seen developed to its highest point.

* * *

There are hereabouts several very precipitous cliffs. But their picturesqueness rather than their grandeur is what immediately strikes the eye. It is at the Lizard that the south coast most nearly approaches the temper and spirit of the north. The tremendous black rocks round which the sea beats in an angry white foam are certainly impressive, and the runway of the lifeboat, and the lifeline high above it, show the efforts which Cornishmen have made, with considerable success, to withstand the fury of the waves.

But it is on the north coast that the grand effect at which the Lizard aims is most undeniably achieved. The tremendous and riven block of Gurnard's Head, which cannot be seen from the main road, but is approached through a couple of fields near to Zennor, which is close to St. Ives, on the wild and desolate highway that leads to Land's End, is one of the noblest climaxes in Cornwall's coastal scenery. The discerning eye can still see traces of the beehive huts which are part of the archaeological evidence for the widely held theory that hereabouts was the last stronghold of the men of the Stone Age. During a winter storm the thunder of the Atlantic surges upon this iron coast is terrifying in the extreme, but on a calm summer day the greenness of the turf running into the blackness of the rocks, this blackness turning to purple beneath the sea, and this purple changing to green and blue toward the distant horizon, makes a scene of extraordinary beauty.

Mr. S. P. B. Mais, who is a connoisseur of English scenery, believes that the coast around here is the finest that Cornwall can show, but Mr. Arthur H. Norway, an equal authority, gives the palm without any question to the view from Pentire Head. This headland is now protected by the National Trust. The view from it is certainly magnificent, extending for a distance of full forty miles to the black Hartland Point in Devonshire. It includes many a noble cliff and promontory, the most astounding of these being, perhaps, that so-called Cliff Without a Name, near Boscastle, of which Thomas Hardy wrote in "A Pair of Blue Eyes," from the brow of which his reviewer-hero, Knight, was rescued by Elfride, the daughter of the vicar of the near-by church. Hardy's cliff is said to be the loftiest cliff in England or Wales, with the single exception of Great Orme's Head, near Llandudno, which beats it by a few feet. Around Pentire Point the coast is almost Miltonic in its splendor and grandeur, whilst the luscious softness and beauty of the south recalls Keats. It is impossible finally to choose between the two, for both answer to differing and equally imperative human needs. H. H.

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Florida Tourists

Two billions of dollars have been traded for sunshine by visitors to Florida during the past 11 years. This estimate of the value of the tourist trade was recently made by the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

The high spot in tourist travel in that State was reached last year, with an estimated 2,000,000 visitors. This is double the 1933 figure and exceeds the 1929 peak of 1,925,000.

The chamber reports that last year's visitors spent $224,000,000 in the State. Its estimates are based on the conservative expenditure of $8 per day for each tourist, with a two-week average visit, divided as follows:

Board and lodging, $2.50 per day (minimum); transportation, $2.50; for pleasure, $1.50; incidentals, 75 cents; laundry, replacement, etc., 75 cents; total, $8.

The chamber estimates that retail stores get 31 per cent of the visitor's dollar, hotels 23 per cent, restaurants 18 per cent.

While definite figures are lacking, the organization states that Florida travel this past summer exceeded that of any previous summer.

Across State Lines

THE ROMANCE OF America's picturesque army of migratory workers who surge over the land in tempo with the progressing crop harvests has been heralded in story and song. But problems attending these and other migrations of workers are engaging the attention of labor specialists, social investigators and economists. Data are gradually being assembled, so far of quite fragmentary nature, which ultimately may bring about certain corrective measures.

Radical restriction of immigration from foreign countries has brought about a rather complete change in the character of this floating population. Today it is composed more largely than heretofore of native white Americans, who are highly employable. By and large, they are single or unattached men, although an increasing number have dependent families. This is emphasized in a survey by N. A. Tolles of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* * *

Business recovery and government relief doubtless have reduced the ranks of migratory labor, but it is believed they still are larger than in the 1920's. Census figures suggest that more than 9,000,000 persons moved across state lines at least once in the 1920-30 decade. More than half were classed as domestic migrants, the others as foreign immigrants.

Employment office records hint that the number of these domestic migrants has doubled in the present decade. This is offset, of course, by the lack of foreign immigrants, so that the total annual relocation since 1927 is perhaps no greater than in the 1920's.

The major class of these domestic migrants is composed of workers forced by economic conditions, such as industrial fluctuations, floods, droughts, etc., to remove to new locations in search of permanent employment. The seasonal workers—those who drift about the country constantly to engage in temporary employment on the fruit and grain farms, or in factories that run only part of the year—are much less numerous. In fact, one investigator recently estimated that their number is 300,000 or less. However, it is indicated that their ranks have been augmented considerably by the large numbers of farm workers forced to remove from the nation's "dust bowls."

Probably more than 200,000 already have removed from the drought areas. This migration is still increasing and expected to continue for several years. Some have relocated on farms in the Pacific Northwest, but most of them are said to have gone to California, to become wanderers with only casual employment. California, by the way, is the center of the greatest labor migration in the country, with 150,000 agricultural workers dividing work that possibly requires the services of 50,000 transients.

* * *

As to the character of today's migratory workers, most of those aided by the federal transient bureaus in 1934-35 were native-born. Most of the mobile workers counted entering California during 1935-36 were whites, although Mexicans have predominated in this west coast movement heretofore. Again, only a fifth of the labor immigrants reported at Chicago in 1934-36 were Negroes, a significant decline from the nearly one third reported as arriving there during the 1920's. Some of the reports indicate that the large proportion of workers who move across state lines are not only highly employable but, in many cases, have been reported superior to resident workers.

Pacific Fruit Express
PICKING MELONS IN CALIFORNIA

Farm workers attracted to urban centers form another important section of the migratory labor army. During 1936, it is estimated that this movement was at the net rate of almost 450,000 per year. This compares with a farm-to-city movement during the 1920-30 period amounting to a net total of around 6,300,000.

There is little or no data concerning the earnings of workers who migrate to new locations in search of permanent jobs, but the seasonal workers are declared, as a whole, to earn much less than adequate subsistence. Added to this are the discriminations reported in many instances against migrants in obtaining employment, the difficulty in obtaining relief until work is secured, the lack of educational opportunities for their children, not to mention the deplorable living conditions for many who travel in old cars, sleeping alongside the roads, in cheap cabins or in squatter camps.

..Fit for Heroes

(*Continued from Page 3*)

subsidy; Liverpool, which has been hard hit by the industrial depression, only manages 1.5 per cent; while Bristol has provided as much as 5.6 per cent.

These figures, of course, give no indication of the amount which these municipalities spend on their housing programs; they merely represent the contribution to the housing account which is taken out of general local taxes (including the sums which municipalities are required to contribute as a condition of receiving subsidies from national resources).

It might be thought that the housing policy, both of the central Government and of the local authorities, would vary appreciably according to the political color of the party in power, but detailed examination of the figures hardly seems to bear this out. The pace of development has been influenced by many factors such as cost of construction, the price of loan money, and the availability of skilled labor; and although, at election times, political partisans seek to make capital of what they describe as their opponents' mistakes, the students of this, as of other branches of social history in England, find that there is very little divergence between influential Conservative and Labor viewpoints on the general aims of the housing program.

Similarly, it would be hard to find any evidence that the political affiliations of the tenants of subsidized houses have been influenced by the contributions of the central and local authorities.

The normal municipal "housing estate" embracing anything from 1000 to 5000 families will show that the political sympathies of its electorate are overwhelmingly on the side of the Labor party, which is what one would expect in a population drawn almost entirely from laborers and artisans. Not one in a thousand of the tenants would be able to say whether the house in which he lives at less than the economic rental was provided by a Government of the Right or one of the Left, since both Conservatives and Socialists have worked throughout for the improvement of housing conditions for the benefit of the community at large.

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Over Editors' Desks

Letters

General Sherman Knew . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Magazine Section of September 1, 1937, page 6, your author says: "General Sherman could not remember that he ever said 'War is hell.' The phrase is attributed by some to a contemporary newspaper writer."

The Ohio State Journal (Columbus) for August 12, 1880, contains a shorthand report of a speech General Sherman made before the G. A. R. here in Columbus where he said: "There is many a boy here who thinks war is all glory, but boys, it is *all hell.*" The State Journal is a morning paper, so the speech was obviously made on August 11th. Lewis' Biography of Sherman, facing opposite page 636, contains a facsimile of this Ohio State Journal news article above quoted.

I have a firm conviction that war is hell. At the time General Sherman spoke here, there was no better qualified expert to declare that it was hell, because there never has been a more unjustified destruction of civil property than Sherman's march to the sea.

We will develop a peace-minded public opinion when, and only when, we appreciate the futility and hellishness of war.

SAMUEL S. WYER
Columbus, Ohio

Today's Contributors . .

THE LEADING article this week is by HAROLD M. FLEMING, financial writer attached to the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

Major EYRE SANDFORD CARTER is a Londoner whose name has appeared in these pages before. ERNEST C. SHERBURNE, who writes of gladioli, and who also made the color photos which illustrate the article, is editor of the Magazine Section. As this issue goes to press he is on a vacation "somewhere in New England." PEARL STRACHAN, a member of the Monitor staff in Boston, is "somewhere in Italy," also vacationing, while J. E. WILLIAMS, the Monitor's correspondent in Berlin, is "somewhere in Berlin," not on vacation.

The Magazine Editorial this week contributes some thoughts about work, timely at a season when many are buckling down again after the summer months. It is by ELLA H. HAY, a resident of Muncie, Indiana, a place which has won a certain fame under the title of "Middletown." BARBARA HEGGIE, as an erstwhile commuter between the east coast and the west coast of the United States, offers some hints to those who would set out on such a jaunt this autumn.

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For 36 years Buckley dress goods, hand-made linens, handkerchiefs, hosiery and underwear have won the approval of women who appreciate fine quality. A dependable line which you can purchase leisurely in your home. See the splendid values. Write for name of local Buckley representative.

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Nature intended the foot to rest flat on the ground. Arch Preserver Shoes compensate for the heels on shoes by a special spring steel arch. This gives the foot *natural* support, *natural* comfort. Why not try a pair of these unique shoes? For the name of your local Arch Preserver Shoe dealer, write to E. T. Wright & Co., Inc., Rockland, Mass.

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ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
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TED HORN, famed auto race pilot, says: "When I first secured Pyroil for my passenger car, the difference in performance was so remarkable I concluded it certainly could help my race car. I have used it in both ever since."

With safety, faultless performance paramount, United Air Transport Ltd.—linking Edmonton, Alberta, to the Yukon—flies its giant tri-motored planes Pyroil protected!

Ted Horn, daring Indianapolis auto race driver, knows Pyroil's efficiency, too. He tells of a record cross country dash—during a terrific heat wave—with a new truck weighing 2400 lbs., loaded with 2000 lbs., pulling a race car-trailer load of 2200 lbs.

Horn says, *"This was rough treatment for a new motor. We passed car after car afraid to drive faster for fear of burning up. But, Pyroil protected, we had no motor trouble. Pyroil is really "the stuff"! I always use it in my passenger car, transport truck and race car."*

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DELIGHTFUL

JUMBLES

½ cup butter
½ cup sugar
1 egg
Grated rind of half a lemon
1 cup flour
⅓ level teaspoon salt
1 level teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder

Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the egg previously beaten, the lemon rind, and then the flour, salt and baking powder sifted together. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased pan and bake about ten minutes.

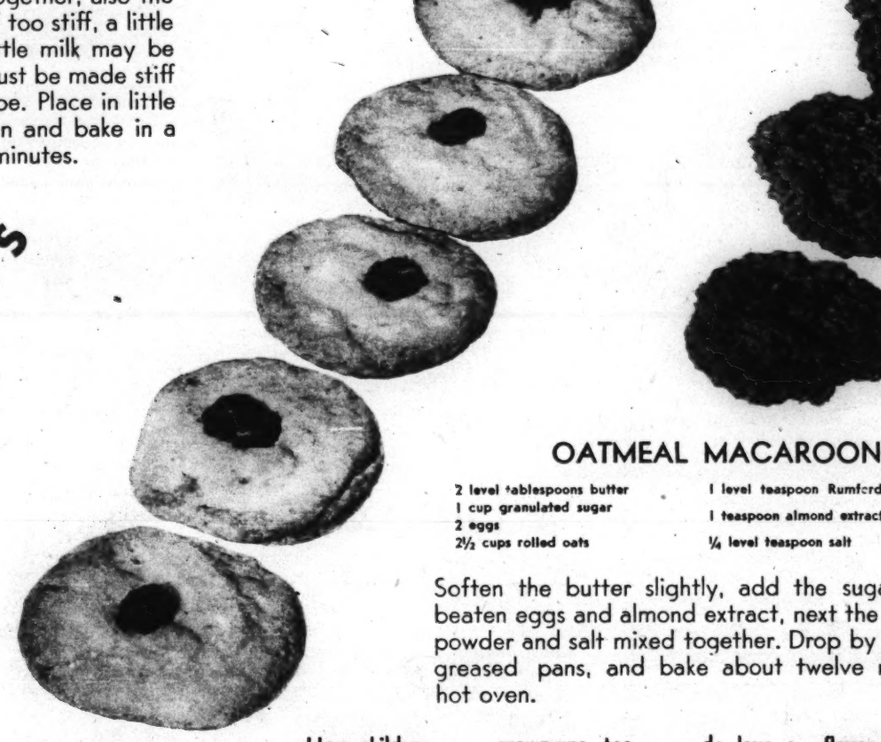
ORANGE ROCK CAKES

½ cup butter
½ cup sugar
2 eggs
3 cups flour
3 level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
Grated rind of 2 oranges
Strained juice of 1 orange

Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs, one at a time, then flour, salt and baking powder sifted together, also the orange rind and juice. If too stiff, a little additional juice or a little milk may be added, but the cakes must be made stiff so as to keep their shape. Place in little heaps on a greased pan and bake in a quick oven about ten minutes.

DELECTABLE

DELICIOUS



OATMEAL MACAROONS

2 level tablespoons butter
1 cup granulated sugar
2 eggs
2½ cups rolled oats
1 level teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 teaspoon almond extract
¼ level teaspoon salt

Soften the butter slightly, add the sugar, then the beaten eggs and almond extract, next the oats, baking powder and salt mixed together. Drop by spoonfuls on greased pans, and bake about twelve minutes in a hot oven.

How children . . . grown-ups, too . . . do love a Cookie Jar!

Crisp cookies are perhaps the most practical sweet for the school lunch box. And a few cookies, with a glass of milk, are just right to take the edge off that after-school appetite.

Many simple cookie recipes call for ordinary flour. But there are also grand cookie recipes that use the heavier flours, with raisins, nuts, dates, etc. For these cookies particularly you need Rumford, the pure all-phosphate baking powder, to ensure really successful results.

Rumford's vigorous, dependable leavening is so thorough and efficient that your cookies, no matter what the ingredients, will be delicious in flavor, delightful in crisp texture, delectable to behold! The always uniform, never failing double action of Rumford leavening is unusual. It works in a controlled proportion of two-thirds in the mix, and one-third in the oven heat, where the rising is completed to perfection.

This leavening action is so thorough there can never be any residue left to produce the slightest bitter flavor. Rumford-raised batters and doughs depend entirely on the fine flavors of all the good ingredients called for in your recipe.

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